THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,580—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8.00
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ...	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 787 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	1912
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	1st Apr.	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th "	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid ... ... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... "	605	957
Bombay to New York ... ... "	908	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... "	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about	
Umvolosi	4500	21st March	1912.
Umsinga	4500	15th April	"
Umzumbi	5000	4th May	"

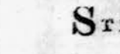
Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For farther particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	1st Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Bossti	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X.	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Jeneral Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

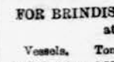
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Rubattino	4,783	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 699 to 815	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOULLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Shanghai	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong-kong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama.
Phuket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 8 half yearly Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 54.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 409, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m containing	0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m "	0, 6 Salvarsan	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m "	0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	" 10 4
	1 cc m "	0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		... ...	" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to Medical Graduates of the Bombay University that the subject for the abovenamed Lectureship for the Winter Session 1912-13 will be Pathology and for that of 1913-14 the subject will be Tuberculosis. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1912-13 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, not later than 31st March, 1912.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 7th March, 1912, at 4.40 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th February, 1912, to 7th March, 1912, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

MISS PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on 6th March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1912.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 7th February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN.			UP.		
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.			PUNJAB MAIL.		
Madras	Dep.	15- 0	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam	,,	17- 0	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Guntakal	,,	3-15	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Raichur	,,	7- 0	Manmad	Arr	7-29
Wadi	,,	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		
Hotgi	,,	12-46			
Dhond	,,	17-47	Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Manmad	Arr.	23-35	Dhond	,,	15-12
PUNJAB MAIL.			Hotgi	,,	19-41
			Wadi	,,	23-17
Manmad	Dep.	0-25	Raichur	,,	2-30
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Guntakal	,,	6-18
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Arkonam	,,	16-20
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	,,	0-25	Mattra	,,	10-39
Bhusaval	,,	3-25	Agra Cantt.	,,	11-33
Khandwa	,,	5-37	Lucknow	,,	9-30
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Cawnpore	,,	10-55
Bhopal	,,	10-48	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Bina	,,	13-30	Bina	,,	19-26
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Bhopal	,,	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Lucknow	,,	22- 0	Khandwa	,,	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	,,	4-23
Mattra	,,	20-44	Manmad	,,	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 7th March 1912 at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1911.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.
5.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co., Ld.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th February to 7th March, 1912 both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th February 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER CLAUSE (b) of SECTION 141 of the CITY of BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT of 1888.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notifies that in that portion of the City which constitutes Mahim G Ward as defined in Schedule B to the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 sufficient water is available from Municipal Water Works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all premises which are situate not more than 500 feet from the Municipal Water Works in the following places, viz : Elphinstone Road, Carrol Road, Forge Road, Worli, Koliwada, Cleveland Road, Hasali Tank Road, Dadar, Kumbhar Gully, Kher Tank, Mahim Agar, Mewal Gully, Upper Mahim Bhindi Bunder, Purbhadevi Road and Manmalla Tank Road.

The undersigned also notifies that pursuant to Sections 140 and 141 of the Said Act, the water tax will (subject to the provisions of Section 169 of the same Act) be levied as from the first day of April, 1912, in respect of all such premises whether connected by means of communication pipes with any Municipal Water Work or not.

Owners of such of the said premises as are not already so connected can see plans and obtain information as to the precise position of the Municipal Water Works on application at the office of the Hydraulic Engineer.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th February, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Matilda House," Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, next to Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. workshop, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain designed, rich household furniture of the latest designs rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiter drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, Singer sewing machine, Bohemian vases, marble clock, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, wooden bedsteads, table, hanging and wall lamps, iron safe, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, one lot of garden pots, garden tables and teapoys, fancy stands for fernery, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Davey and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Properties at Bandora Hill Road.
Suit No. 94 of 1910.

Bai Hafoobai vs. Haji Mahomed Madni and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Mahomed Madni, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent decree dated the 27th January 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (inclusive of the premises next hereinafter described,) 1,907 square yards or thereabouts, and portions whereof are Registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 310, Sub No. 2, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 4, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 2, together with the bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandra, under No. 80, all which premises are situate at and on the south of the Bandora, Public Road, called the Hill Road, leading to Mount Mary, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana of Bandra District, and are bounded according to Old Deed, on or towards the east by the property of Fakirji Rustonji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Borah Ebrahimji and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, on or towards the north by the Public Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by the respective properties of Koomeen Andral Kudrel Mudlad, Paskoal Kurd Roas and Wastoor Kudoos, and partly by a passage and the premises hereinafter next described.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (inclusive of the premises lastly hereinbefore described), 1,907 sq. yds. or thereabouts, situate on the north side of the Varolla Road, in Bandora, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana, assessed by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 310, Sub No. 2, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 1, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 4, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 2, and by the Municipality, under No. 87, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by a partition of the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale on the south by the Varola Road, and on the north by a portion of the premises immediately above described, all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receivers, attorneys Messrs Payne and Co., at their No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1912.

CLARKES B-41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION,

TOWN HALL.

Daily 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.)

From 28TH FEBRUARY to 13TH MARCH,
(including Sunday).

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THE THRILLING ITALA DRAMA
"SEVERED FROM THE WORLD,"
TWO POPULAR COMEDIANS.
"TOTO IN LOVE"
"LITTLE MORITZ"
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED for Zanzibar Government a permanent ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN with good knowledge of Civil Engineering and Machinery able to prepare working drawings for bridges, roads, water works, drainage, etc. one with practical workshop experience preferred. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with possible increase to Rs. 250. The L. C. E. of Bombay University or some other professional qualification of equal value is desirable.

Apply with copies of testimonials to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—
A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
They are unbreakable to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE
Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred
3½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000,
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Stock for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LADY with boy 2 years wants some one as NURSE on "Arcadia" sailing March 20th for London, write to No. 877 care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 755, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Grand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 5/16d. Also includes Tables of Far Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 9/- from The LaClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

LONG LIVE THE KING
AND EVERY ONE who takes
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 825,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasse,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Manila,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, ‡ Americas Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital		$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund		$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund		$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON:	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 26, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE of about 1,800 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, Colaba on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 1,800 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitani Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Pulgaon, Dhamangaon, Elichpore, Amraoti &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 414 Bales Full Pressed Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at

DAY MARKET REPORT.

NDON MARKETS

LONDON, Feb. 26.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Flus.	Minus.
Bank Consols	78 3-4		unchgd
Do. Rentes	94 3-4		unchgd
Do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4		unchgd
Do. Gov. Securities	84 3-8		unchgd
Bank Rate in London	26 15-16		unchgd
Do. 2 months' hence	26 11-16		1-8
Bank Rate in New York	58 1-2		unchgd
Gold London at Paris	25·25		1-2
Do. do. at Berlin	20·49		1-2
Do. New York	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Last Bank of England Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
Short London Bills	3th Feb.		
Do. 3 months' sight	3 5-16		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 15-16		unchgd
Do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		unchgd
Great day-to-day Loans	3 1-8		unchgd
Do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by Indian selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady, good business done
Futures ... Easy.
Manchester ... Quiet moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·91-02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-16 unchgd
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·60	5·61	5·62	5·63	5·63
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·63	5·60	5·58	5·57	
—02	—01	—01	unchgd	

NEW YORK— Rates.
Two Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 36,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ... 15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 40,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 38,000
„ Spot Cotton— ...10·25—85
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·98—07 } Declined on Commission house liquidation, and advanced partially on covering.
Futures—Month of May 10·18—05
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ... 10·14—07
Do. do May ... 10·15—09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— —
Do. Name of Ports— —
Wheat White Karachi ... 39—Sellers.
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...38 1-2—Sellers.
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—London—
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,130,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 1-3—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
New South Wales 37 3-3—Sellers.
Do Months ... ... Feb

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 47 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ...
Brown Cawnpore 42
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done & Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...55 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-4+0-0-6—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 1-16
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F ... —
India (Double bags) ... 19 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.
Tone—Steady, little offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F ... —
In India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 11 3-4+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Firm. Good demand at better prices. Closes quieter.
S A S & Similar Crystal C & F ... —
India ... ...21 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [27TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th & 25th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	30	34,714
B B and C I Railway	26	30,024

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. A small amount of T. T. was given in the morning at 1s. 4 1-8d. but the rate has now gone off. Private will continue scarce. Far Eastern are easier.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do 'France' ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140 3-4
Shanghai „ ...193 1-2
Japan „ ...149 3-4
GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for ready and the 1st Settlement and 96 for the 2nd Settlement, and after declining 1-16 closes at the opening rates. A small business is reported.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 15 0
1st Settlement	„	95 15 0
2nd Settlement	„	96 0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 26 15-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 26 11-16. [New York was unchanged at 58 1-2. The local market opened a little easier at 68 1-16 for ready bars, but closes steady at the undermentioned rates. Bar gold is steady.]
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15 3
Australian „	„	23	15 3
Sovereigns „	„	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„	68	2 0
„ 1st Settlement	„	68	2 0
„ 2nd „	„	68	3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The easier tone of the market which we reported yesterday evening, was further accentuated on opening this morning, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 278-3, while quotations for Oomras were also about Rs. 2 lower. There was little enquiry during the morning and good Broach gave way further Rs. 2 to Rs. 276 1-2. At Colaba the rate rose to Rs.278 but closes at Rs. 277, the market being rather irregular. Fine Khamgaon-Akola March has been done at Rs. 277. Only a small business is reported in contracts.
Ready Cotton is easier and the enquiry has been small.
QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	284	March
Good M G Broach	„	277	„
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	285	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	283	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon	„	279	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„	277	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„	265	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	255	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	259	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	240-41	„
Good H. G. Westerns	„	277 April-May.	
Good M. G. Westerns	„	282-3	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet, steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	27,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·62	5·63	5·63
+02	+01	+01
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·65	5·65	5·64
+02	+02	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61	5·61	5·60
+01	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is inclined to be irregular. Late yesterday April-May was quoted Rs. 11-3-6 and this morning the rate was Rs 11-4-9.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	11 6 0	B.T.
April-May	„	11 5 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	Rs.	7 8 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	7 14 6	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	55 0 0	
Mughi	„	54 8 0	
Red Jubbalpore	„	52 0 0	
Black Katni	„	47 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	„	58 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Apl-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 6 B. T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	34 0 0	
Forward	„	7 1 6	B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 40 0 0
WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 6 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. „ 5 3 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	65 1-2 x.d.
Eastern Bank	...	...	82
Indian Specie	...	...	51

MILLS.

David	...	...	407 1-2
Kohinoor	...	...	722 1-2
Laxmi Cotton	...	...	1,395
Mahomkji Petit	...	...	2,455
New Great Eastern	...	...	192 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,130
Southern Maharatta	...	...	98 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	175
Bombay S N Co Ordy	...	...	272 1-2 x d
do do Preference	...	...	280 x d
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,282 1-2
Shivraipur Mining Syndicate	...	...	17
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary	...	...	280

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	...	...	630

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	26,163 bales
Wheat	...	...	14,746 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	11,085 „
Rapeseed	...	...	3,882 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	8,364 „
Poppyseed	...	...	Nil
Groundnuts	...	...	11,385 „
Castorseed	...	...	16,631 „
Aloe	...	...	12,782 „
Myrabollams	...	...	2,310 „
Cottonseed	...	...	53,978 „
Mowraseed	...	...	Nil
Gram	...	...	18,302 „
Joowar	...	...	3,913 „
Maize	...	...	9,605 „

PUBLIC COMPANY REPORTS.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The Directors' eighteenth report, from 1st January to 31st December is as follows :—
Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 18th audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1911, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 2,54,018-10-1, which with the previous balance of Rs. 14,826-2-5 amount to Rs. 2,98,844-12-6. Out of this amount, the directors have transferred to engine and machinery deterioration, fund account Rs. 1,58,689-0-11 ; to repairs fund account Rs. 64,257-13-8 ; total Rs. 2,22,946-14-7 ; leaving a nett balance of Rs. 75,897-13-11. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share absorbing Rs. 70,000, and to carry forward Rs. 5,897-13-11 to this year's account. Your directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory, especially considering the very unfavourable time through which the local industry had passed during the first half-year. Your directors take a favourable view of prospects for this year. Your directors beg to report that the new vertical engines purchased from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., Ld., have been erected and set to work from 10th January, 1912. The starting of these new engines and consequently over load being taken off from the old engines have resulted in a good saving in coal consumption. Your directors beg to report that they had exchanged during the year with the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a piece of land near the weaving shed of the mills for a piece of land which this company possessed near the Century Mills. Your directors further beg to report that during the year they had acquired from Mr. Abdullali Hakimji lease-hold land with chawls standing thereon, having 173 rooms, in the compound of the Old Wadia mills at a cost of Rs. 1,09,114-15-11. They have accordingly debited Rs. 75,000, approximate value of the chawls, to workmen's chawl account and the balance of Rs. 34,114-15-11 they have debited to land account. The directors trust that with the increased facilities given to workmen of the mill to live in good sanitary chawls, the efficiency of the work at the mill will in consequence be increased. Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years, set aside Rs.7,799-9-0 to fire insurance fund account the amount of discount of premiums, recovered from the insurance companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your directors Mr. J. Black, and Mr. R. N. Wadia, retire from office (as per clause 68 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. Your property is insured as follows :—Mill and other buildings, Rs. 8,94,800 ; stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., Rs. 19,35,500 ; machinery, sundries, accessories &c., Rs. 35,26,700 ; total Rs. 63,57,000. Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for a period of twelve months from 4th May, 1911, for £ 50,000 at Lloyds through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The directors' fortieth report, from 1st January to 31st December, 1911, reads as follows :—
Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 40th audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1911, showing nett profit of dye works for the year of Rs. 1,18,560-10-8; nett profit of spring mills for the year of Rs. 1,95,286-11-11; total Rs. 3,13,847-6-7; which with the previous balance of Rs. 17,956-11-10 amounts to Rs. 3,31,804-2-5. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid the 50th ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1911, on 6,848 shares at Rs. 10 per share absorbing Rs. 68,480, and also have transferred to machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 1,23,234-8-8; repairs fund Rs. 74,908-10-6; total Rs. 2,66,623-3-2; leaving a nett balance of Rs. 65,180-15-3. To this amount your directors recommend you to transfer Rs. 40,000 from the equalization of dividend fund, making the balance in all of Rs. 1,05,180-15-3, and to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15-0-0 per share absorbing Rs. 1,02,720 and to carry forward Rs. 2,460-15-3 to this year's account. Your directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory especially considering the very unfavourable times from which the local industry had passed during the first half-year. Your directors take a favourable view of prospect for this year. Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years set aside Rs. 12,598-6-5 fire insurance fund account, the amount of discount on premium recovered from the Insurance Companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances at your dye works and spring mills. Your dye works, including buildings, plant and stock, are insured for the sum of Rs. 17,36,000. Your spring mills property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings Rs. 7,58,500 ; machinery, sundries, accessories, &c. Rs. 25,04,300 ; stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c. Rs. 13,64,500; total Rs. 46,27 300. Profit and fixed charges for your dye works have been insured for a period of 12 months from 5th May, 1911, for £40,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Your director, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong retires from office by rotation (as per Clause 70 of the Articles of Association) but it is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The ninety-third report of the Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, states that the net profits for that period, including divs. 2,038,274.39, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dlrs. 4,850,494.70. After deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation dlrs. 4,865,494.70, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz., £240,000 and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz., £30,000, amounting in all to £270,000 which at 1-10½, the rate of the day, will absorb dlrs. 2,912,359.55. The balance dlrs.1,953,135.15 to be carried to new profit and loss account. The holding of £1,200,000 2½ per cent. Consols has been written down from £940,000 to £934,000 and now stands in the books at 77 ; the adjustment being effected by the addition to other sterling securities of £25,000 Indian Railway debentures bought at about par, but written down to £24,000. The cost was met out of the earnings of the half-year.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 27.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—250 cwts raisins, A Salmon and Co , 125 bales hemp, G Veerjee and Co.
Redbridge s—245 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 150 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
King Edgar s—5,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros ; 504 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.
Hartland s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Romonby s—440 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co ; 40,000 cwts maize 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 20,030 cwts maize, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.
Redbridge s—1500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize, 996 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee ; 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 10,000 cwts maize 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 tons manganese ore S. Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Wooda s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 275 bales hemp, 525 bales cottonfly and waste, C Peraj and Co.
Elsa s—1,250 cwts groundnuteed, E D Omersey; 2 bales cotton, Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Elsa s—2,000 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 55 tons oil, The New Mofussil Co., Ltd.; 5,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Wooda s—75 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 3,234 cwts barley, 5,320 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 28 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Scarzfels s—1,000 cwts kismiss D Passoon and Co ; 102 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co: 4,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 38 cwts gum, H Dedashti; 500 cwts horns, Hallingburst and Co; 12 pots geranium oil, anwer and Kranse; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1,010 cwts myrabollams; J Nurbheram and Co; 1,303 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.
Scharzfels s—3.640 cwts gram, Ralli Bros 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Semiramis s—2 pots rosa oil. 1 pot sandalwood, oil, G Radha-Kisondas.

FOR TRIESTE.
Semiramis s—21 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2 bales cotton, E G Fulep; 26 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Alga s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Alga s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)
Rokeby s—9,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—2 half chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—50 chests opium, S J David and Co; 41 chests opium, M Gajanand; 8 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co: 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium, R Boghasha; 1 chest opium, B Balchand; 7 chests opium, G Kedarmal; 9 chests opium, G Shobhagnal; 71 chests opium, T Hookamchand; 6 chests opium, C Mohomed; 30 chests opium, M Gajamand.
Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.
Bezwada s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.
Tosa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, N W Kaisha ; 303 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.
Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Tr. Co., 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Chiltonian s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

DEATH.
KNAGGS—January 16, at Wai-hai-Wei, Gwenath, the beloved wife of Captain C F Knaggs, 3rd 'Skinner's Horse.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T).
Bombay Races, 9th Extra Meeting.
Entertainment to Sir Vasanji Moolji, Pavilion opposite the Bandstaad, 9-30 p.m.
Holika Samelan Meetings, 6-30 p.m. at Madhav Baug, and 9 p.m. at Zaver Baug.
Mr. G. R. Rele will give a lecture on "The Textile Industries of Italy" at the Victoria J. T. Institute, Byculla, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "People are naturally so honest that they seldom think they have to live up to it."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.
The P. and O. steamer "Salsetta" with the English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Macedonia' leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 2-39 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding, to consider the budget estimates for 1912-13, as prepared by the finance committee. The Board resolved to consider the estimate in detail at the next meeting.

"MONORANJAN," DELHI DURBAR NUMBER.—A special Delhi Durbar number of the "Monoranjan," a Marathi monthly is published by Mr. K. R. Mitra. Among the writers and contributors are Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Shrimant Sir Gangadhar Rao and other well known and cultured writers of Marathi. The Durbar number is a volume of 280 pages containing over 150 illustrations and 50 articles on literary and social subjects.

SUICIDE OF A SHROFF.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Nagindass Kesrising, a shroff, aged 41. The evidence showed that the deceased, who had been suffering from asthma, was tired of life. He used to take opium to alleviate his sufferings. On Monday night he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily and was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—(1) To receive the Annual Report of the Council and the audited accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1911; (2.) to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year ; and (3.) to elect two auditors. Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., will read the following paper :—"A Few Stories of Witch craft, Magic, &c., told by Niccolao Manucci in his Storia Do Mogor or Mogul India." Members and friends are invited to attend.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—Kaderkhan Usmankhan, a beggar, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at De Lisle Road, has reported to the police an alleged attempt to set the house on fire. He says he locked his room and went out to beg for alms on the 23rd instant. On his return home he noticed some clothes burning in the adjoining room, which was in the occupation of two Pathans. He put out the fire with the assistance of some neighbours. On going to his own room he found his property strewn about the floor and currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 170 and some wearing apparel valued at Rs. 30 missing. He also reports an attempt having been made by somebody to set his room on fire.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., B. S. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Silver Myrtles ... Ball
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Valse	Casino Tauze ... Gung'l
Selection	Romeo and Juliet ... Gounod
Serenade	La Paloma ... Yradier
Selection	The Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Two Step	Dan Cupid ... Thurban

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Salut aux braves] ... Huldermaus
Overture	Frau Luna ... Linoke
Selection	The Geisha ... Jones
Valse	Sympathie ... Hezzacupo
Rupaniam	
Solo	Ernani ... Verdi
Morceau	Le Voice Des Cloches ... Lingini
Selection	Sephara Adonis popular songs ... Hanley
Cake walk	Miss Little Topsy ... Hyddleton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach
Overture	Crown Diamonds ... Auber
a Gavotte	The Way to the Heart ... Linoke
b Two Step	Mooustruck ... Monckton
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Valse	Laura ... Millocker
a Serenade	In this hour of Softened Splendour ... Pinsuti
b Characte. Piece	The Uhlan's Call ... Eilenberg
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs ... Hume

FIRE IN A THEATRE.

Early yesterday evening a fire broke out in the Empire Theatre, Fort, Bombay, resulting in damage to the extent of about Rs. 4,000. The plush velvet curtain on the stage was first noticed to be on fire, and the flames quickly spread and caught four other curtains. The Theatre is hired by a native dramatic company and as a play was going to be staged at night, they had put up the screens and arranged the scenery. Some of the employees of the company who were in the theatre at the time, on noticing the outbreak, turned the hoses on the flames which considerably checked the spread of the fire. The Fort engine quickly arrived on the scene, followed by others, and the fire was extinguished in about twenty minutes. The origin of the fire is not known.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

AWARD DISPUTED.

Arbitrators' Denial of Allegations.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the rule moved absolute by Mr. Setalvad for setting aside the arbitrators award in the suit of Nowroji J. Gazdar against Jehangir J. Gazdar in connection with the Great Western Hotel estate and the property of the late Mr. Jiwanji Gazdar.
The Advocate-General, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar, having shown cause on behalf of their respective clients, his Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that a perusal of the third defendant's affidavit made it clear that his chief grievance turned upon the misconduct of the arbitrators and it was plain that the defendant rested his case substantially on this alleged misconduct, and yet it was significant to notice that in his concluding address Mr. Setalvad confined himself to eight or ten highly technical grounds and had skated over the third defendant's chief ground of grievance.
His Lordship, therefore, proceeded to dispose of the allegations against the arbitrators and said that substantially those might be divided into the allegations of unfair dealing of his arbitrator Mr. Framji R. Wadia on one hand and the improper conduct of the other arbitrator on the other. The third defendant complained that Mr. Wadia deceived him in making him believe that he (Mr. Wadia) was arranging a settlement profitable to him (third defendant) and by that deceipt stopped him from going into the accusations against his brothers and the Mulla solicitors as contained in his letter of the 1st April 1911 ; further by reason of that deceipt Mr. Wadia persuaded the third defendant to admit the plaintiff's accounts, and lastly, Mr. Wadia persuaded him to allow the arbitration proceedings to be cut short. His Lordship desired to say very little about the grave charges contained in the letter of the 1st April; suffice it to say that having regard to the matters with which the arbitrators had to deal those charges, however grave, could not have had the least relevance, remembering that the arbitrators were experienced solicitors. With regard to the second allegation, it was not contended that the accounts were not true, so that so far as this allegation went, even if it was true, it could be said that some part of the time and expense of the arbitration was saved. With regard to the allegation of cutting short the proceedings, evidence was given of the duration of the proceedings before the arbitrators and it could hardly be said that these proceedings, in which every witness named at the beginning was duly examined, were in any reasonable sense cut short when they referred to the detailed account of the time spent in the cross-examination of the plaintiff and the first two defendants, and the examination-in-chief and re-examination of the third defendant and the final address on his behalf. It appeared to his Lordship that the proceedings, far from being cut short, must have been almost wearisome by the verbosity and volubility of Mr. M. B. Chothia.
In the treating of these allegations, His Lordship had so far assumed that the alleged deceipt was actually practised, but that was not his opinion. The evidence given before him was clear and conclusive that no deceipt was practised on the defendant, no inducements were offered to the defendant, nor were the results of which the defendant complained due to anything in the nature of private solicitations or improper inducements held out by Mr. Wadia.
His Lordship then turned to the charges against Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, but before dealing with them seriatim, it was proper to note that one of the grievances was common to both the arbitrators, namely, before appointing an umpire and in the absence of the defendant's solicitor, they conducted the arbitration proceedings and had the third defendant examined and cross-examined. These allegations his Lordship characterised as recklessly and wilfully false and perjured, and his Lordship could not help feeling that Mr. M. B. Chothia, when he made his affidavit, must have been perfectly aware of the glaring falsity of these statements. Against Mr. Dinshaw it was alleged that he slumbered continuously throughout the proceedings and, even while not asleep, he permitted himself the indulgence of novel-reading and the reading of magazines ; in other words, the arbitrator had failed in his duty as an honest arbitrator by not paying strict and unremitting attention to every word of the proceedings. Mr. Dinshaw had sworn and he was supported by Mr. Wadia, that he had paid careful attention to the proceedings from the first to the last.
His Lordship trusted that these observations of his not only disposed seriatim of all the contentious matters, but that he had also indicated his opinion of the true character of these proceedings. His Lordship thought that the rule had been shown to be a preposterous rule supported by disgraceful affidavits, the truth of which was properly indicated by the letter of the 1st April 1911, to the contents of which his Lordship desired to give no publicity. The rule must, therefore, be discharged with all costs.

DECREE AGAINST LIEUTENANT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Cox and Co., against Lieutenant William Gordon Tollemache Hope Johnstone.
Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.
Mr. Weldon said that the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 2,734-8 with interest at nine per cent on current account and promissory notes.
Counsel proved his claim and obtained a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A 'HAMAL.'

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Gopal Balwant, a Sepoy in the employ of Messrs King, King and Co., with the theft of currency notes and stamps of the collective value of Rs. 615-12, belonging to Mr. Stewart Gray. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Gray, who is an assistant in the firm, left the property on his table along with a bundle of paper, and had occasion to leave the room for a few minutes. On his return he found the property missing. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Variava charged Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of 192 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's imprisonment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Wearbridge, 2,601 tons, Captain F. B. L. Smith, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Shield, via Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2,589 tons, Captain B. W. Newton, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Castlemoor 2,403 tons, Captain B. G. Angus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo of coal.

The Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, 758 tons, Captain F. W. Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 24th instant.

The steamer Redbridge, 2,443 tons Captain J. C. Vasey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itinda, 3,396 tons, Captain J. Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. R. Symonds, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Canara, 3,689 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 27.

Albana ..... 2709 Wilson ..... Graham & Co
Budrie ..... 9620 Fisher ..... H S N Co
Baron Balfour ..... 2552 Symonds ..... K Nixon & Co
Benvada ..... 3270 Kelner ... Calcutta ... 29-2 ... M M & Co
Castlemoor ..... 2403 Angus ....
Delta ..... 4780 Martin ... Shanghai ... 13-3 ... P & O Co
Dumra ..... 762 Morrison ..... M M & Co
Fitzclarence ..... 2589 Newton ..... M M & Co
Gallia ..... 556 Wratt ... repairing ... J Mackintosh & Co
Itinda ..... 3396 Kennedy ..... M M & Co
Kuala ..... 360 McLaris ..... K N & Co
Kuweit ..... 2336 Coates ..... H S N Co
Lawada ..... 2124 Lane ... Calcutta ... M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr ..... 212 Nacoda ....
Nawab ..... 2043 Bears ..... T M & Co
Newenfels ..... 3542 Heckel ..... W & A G & Co
Patrick Steamer ..... Townsend ..... Telegrap Str
Redbridge ..... 2443 Vasey ... London ... J M & Co
Shah Jehan ..... 2635 McBean ..... Shah S N Co
Semiramis ..... 763 Chilsell ..... Yacht
Tyneside ..... 735 Thomson ..... Arab S N Co
Wearbridge ..... 2601 Smith ..... Baltimore ..... R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp	29-2	W & A G & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	5-3	J F & Co
C&R Moorgate	2433	Lewis	Antwerp	T M & Co	
				16-2	W & A G & Co
D&E Kamzler	1665	Coltman	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
F Gerd	751	Andreasen	Bangkok	29-2	F F C & Co
G Mozhtari	1107	LeMiere	Busreh	29-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Mohommadi	1257	Newby	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Toss Maru	3610	Sotow			N Y Kaisha
M Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
O Elsa	2304	Worsoe	M'bro	29-2	W & A G & Co
P Schanzfels	3386	Stryoker			W & A G & Co
Q Hosinse	998	D'Lorso			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bardiston	2500	Davies		M M & Co
3	Wooda	2459	Saunder	Hamburg	28-2
4	Cheltonian	2761	Jones	Kobe	29-2 ... T M & Co
5	Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3 ... Graham & Co
6	King Edgar	2433	Brooks		W & A G & Co
7	Semiramis	3399	Billafer		A L S N Co
9	Romanby	2327	Jones		W & A G & Co
10&11	Devanha	4785	Hickoey	China	28-3 ... P & O Co
12&13	Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3 ... P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Morrison	Suez	29-2 ... M M & Co
16	Alga	1757	Scrola	Trieste	A L S N Co

Offside P

Homayen	2154	Moloney	N F	N F ... B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Markgraf	3325	Thie	Daressalam	6-3 ... A S & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F ... Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Mangalore	26-2 ... Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	29-2 ... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Rinaldo	Chitton	Hull, Jan 27
27	FitzClarence	Newton	Calcutta, Feb 16
	Wearbridge	Smith	Shield, Jan 19
	Castlemoor	Angus	Newport, Jan 26
	Itinda	Kennedy	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Redbridge	Vasey	Durban, Feb 7
	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Townsend	Karachi, Feb 24
	Canara	Wilson	Calcutta, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Newenfels	Hickel	Calcutta, &c
	H I M S Hardinge	Luck	Lacadive Islands
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	Diamond Island

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Malwa, arrived at London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left London on the evening of the 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 28th February.

167. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Telegraph Cup Competition on Thursday 29th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

168. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 2nd proximo. Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon on Friday the 1st prox. (entries received after this hour will be charged for at double rate).

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

Saturday 2nd prox.—Match 13 Cadets marching competition.

Match 14 Leslie Challenge Cup competition.

Match 17 Highland Challenge Cup competition.

Sunday 3rd prox.—Match 1, 200 Yards.

Monday 4th prox.—Match 2, 300 Yards.

Tuesday 5th prox.—Match 3, 500 Yards.

Wednesday 6th prox.—Match 4, 600 Yards.

Thursday 7th prox.—Match 5, 700 Yards.

Friday 8th prox.—Match 6, 800 Yards.

Saturday 9th prox.—Match 8 and 9 (Cadets).

Saturday 9th prox—The Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Sunday 10th prox—Match 7 (Honorary members).

Sunday 10th prox.—Match 12, Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup

Sunday 10th prox—Match 15, Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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AND
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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

"We are requested to say that Mrs. W. C. SYMES' "AT HOME" will take place on WEDNESDAY the 13th March and not on the 11th March as stated on the card of invitation".

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28th Feb, 1912.

THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

ATTENTION has been drawn during the last few months to the unsettled state of affairs in the Royal Field Artillery, especially with regard to its training and partly with regard to its organisation. It was to be put on its mettle during the coming training season, and the advocates of no change, namely, those who had faith in the somewhat ponderous laborious British methods of conducting Artillery fire, were to have the opportunity of showing that British batteries could, when required, equal French Artillery in rapidity and volume of fire, with a probable superiority in accuracy, while at the same time from difficult and concealed positions, owing to a better system of communications and more elaborate fire discipline, they would be able successfully to engage targets, that in similar circumstances would most probably escape altogether, if exposed to the attentions of French Artilllery with their more slapdash methods of pouring shrapnel fire on to given areas of ground. Such expectations, we understand, have been once for all disposed of. Judging by the reports received after the completion of the various Artillery Camps in England during the summer, Brigades and Batteries have shown that under the present system, which has been in vogue since the adoption of our new quickfiring equipment, they are quite incapable of competing on equal terms with a like number of French guns. Accuracy there has always been, and it remains; but it is believed that owing to the slow procedure, British batteries would be overwhelmed before they had time to arrive at the stage of pouring in a destructive fire themselves. These facts, it would appear, compelled an admission from our slow-moving and conservative-minded authorities that something must be done, and quickly. Consequently, as soon as the war scare in Europe had passed, elaborate trials were undertaken at one of the usual Practice Camps on Salisbury Plain with certain selected batteries of Field Artillery to demonstrate to the General Staff at Headquarters what could be achieved by the British gun served by gunners specially trained according to the latest approved Continental methods. The trials were, it is understood, designed, moreover, to show a comparison between these and other batteries firing according to the normal system, and took place last October. What the actual results were, and how far those officers in favour of the French method were able to prove the correction of their contentions, we are not in a position to say. It would, however, appear to have been established that if it were not advisable to follow the French blindly in organisation and procedure of fire, at least it was necessary to modify that which had been adopted in England.

With regard to organisation, the main point at issue was whether the four gun battery was superior to the six gun battery. France, as everyone knows, deliberately adopted the four gun system, and the question for decision was, how far was the success of the French due to their four gun organisation, and how far would a change from six guns to four benefit English gunners. It was contended on the one hand that under modern conditions four guns were as many as the average battery commander could effectually command, and on the other hand that whereas the French equipment was specially designed for and therefore particularly adapted to four-gun batteries, the English equipment had not those advantages and that, therefore, no great benefit would result from the change. However this may be, it is reported that the six guns will remain, and that no attempt will be made to alter the organisation of the Imperial Artillery. For better or for worse, the batteries will continue to have six guns, both in peace and in war. And no doubt this decision has much to commend it. Though four guns may be easier to control in action than six, it is undeniable that they induce a far greater expenditure of ammunition, and that alone may be a deciding factor when it is a comparison between an eighteen pound shell and the fourteen pound shell which is used by the French. Besides, an alteration so great as was proposed would have proved most disturbing to the interior economy of the Batteries and to the prospects of officers in the Royal Regiment for many years, and could not have been adopted without the clearest proofs of overwhelming advantages. Lastly, six guns per battery must be far more economical than four not alone in ammunition, but also in *personnel* and equipment. For it must be realised that if the whole Artillery were to be divided into batteries of four guns instead of six, 50 per cent. is added to the number of batteries, entailing a corresponding increase in the number of officers and technical instruments. We can understand that no Government would welcome this increase to their annual estimates, and we can well believe that whatever political pressure may have been applied was strongly in favour of maintaining the *status quo*.

Nevertheless, the whole agitation and its consequent experiments, to which we have referred above, have not been barren in effect. Changes there are to be, and their scope has already been announced in England. Firstly, it seems that the custom of placing all batteries in order of merit according to their performances at the annual firing practice, known throughout the artillery as "classification" is to be abolished. This apparently meets with the unqualified approval of all gunners, and, if all that has lately been written on the subject is true, it would certainly seem to be a step in the right direction. It is said that this classification, which has been in force for many years, has developed into a positive evil, that instead of being a means to an end, it has been made the end in itself: that the instruction and practice constantly suffered in the endeavour to get batteries to carry out exactly similar programmes in order to admit of the necessary comparison being made before awarding the figure of merit. It was said, too, that classification got on to the nerves of battery officers, who felt that justice was not done to them, if any mischance should occur owing, perhaps, to no fault of the battery, and that as a fact the order in which batteries were finally placed seldom was a true or fair comparison as to their real merits. Secondly, the system of ranging, which is the operation of finding the range is to be altered. It is now admitted that the French system, while being extravagant in ammunition, nevertheless gave the necessary information or produced the required effect in far shorter time, for when the eight rounds had been fired little doubt remained as to the approximate range of the target, while, on the contrary, after firing but two single rounds from a British battery often no information at all had been gained. For this reason, the firing off of a group of rounds from the commencement is to be adopted by the British Artillery. Batteries will, in future, follow the French plan of collective ranging, but owing to the six-gun organisation which is to be retained, the group will be one of three rounds, that is, half a battery, instead of the four rounds fired by the French. From this change it would seem that a great improvement is confidently looked for, and it is said that the new regulations are framed with the idea that the difficult matter of finding the ranges to hostile targets will be both more accurately and also far more expeditiously accomplished. However this may be, it is sincerely to be hoped that the best and most suitable method may now be considered as having been determined. The Royal Artillery has, for some time, been in a state of considerable unrest within itself. Its officers have realised that changes were impending, and it should be a relief to learn that the matter has now been settled. A reorganisation into four-gun batteries can hardly even now be looked upon as an ultimate impossibility; indeed a splitting up into regiments after the continental method may one day be seriously proposed. But such far-reaching reforms will form part of the task of future legislators at Whitehall. For the present, or for some years at least, the Artillery may pursue the even tenour of its way without fear of further molestation or "improvement."

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

THE results of the steady search for petroliferous deposits that has been carried out through the world during 1911 prove that they exist to a greater extent than was ever believed, and when really tapped, they will, as a writer in the "Times" observes, provide employment for all the capital available for many years to come. Whether that is the same as affording ample supplies of oil in like proportion it would be unwise to prophesy. It must be remembered that each newly discovered oil-spring seems to create a new demand and the cry is still for more every time. A period of over-production is consequently never prolonged and generally strictly local. Pipe-lines and tank-steamers come to the rescue and carry the oil to distant consumers. The demand for oil-fuel is growing fast, while prices for both the crude and refined produce of the springs tend upwards. Still those who are too sanguine would do well to bear in mind the fate of the Maikop developments. The fields bearing that name of variants of it were believed to contain a royal reserve of power that nothing could exhaust, and which no fewer than 70 companies, with a total authorised capital of nine and a quarter millions were formed in London to exploit at a great profit. It is now calculated that 75 per cent. of the working capital is lost irretrievably and Maikop is not fulfilling the task proposed by its promoters. Far from it. The daily output does not exceed a paltry 500 tons. The reason adduced is that the oil must be sought at much greater depths, and fourteen companies have clubbed together to make the requisite tests. That established oil-field, Baku, is said to be on the downward grade, the upper strata being partially exhausted. It is feared that its produce this year will be less by 9 ½ per cent. than that of 1910 and be nearly a third less than it yielded in 1908. Russia will thus have to take a lower place on the list of the world's oil-fields. The Galician wells have been inundated by water and though it was at first thought that this was a passing visitation it seems now to be a natural consequence of the diminution of oil in the springs, the output is but half of what it was three years ago. Roumania, on the contrary, produces more oil and is confidently expected to do well this year. In the American oil districts California takes a very distinct lead, Oklahoma coming next and Illinois third. The latest available yearly figures show an increase on the previous twelve months of about one-sixth. Compared with the output of ten years ago the increment is at the rate of over 200 per cent. The struggle between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell Transport Combination to acquire full control of the chief petroleum markets of the globe, is not yet over, although the Supreme Court of Washington ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, a decision that did not seem to depress the directors in the very least. Its strong financial position, perfect organisation and long established command of the chief markets will make its dying or even losing any part of its sway very problematical. It may be quite as vigorously supported by the various affiliations among which its shares are now distributed as when it was a monopoly. While this conflict was being fought out, refiners had to make a supreme effort to keep going, for either combatant was ready to capture the trade of any weakling. Now that a normal situation is created, the world's consumption of petroleum, refined and unrefined, as an illuminant or as fuel, is bound to increase, and prices will probably remain steady, for petroleum provides what is still the cheapest artificial light yet discovered and it will long continue to satisfy the great bulk of mankind who cannot afford gas or electric light.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

WE publish to-day with much pleasure an announcement that an Indian section has been opened of the fund, which has for its object the improvement of those schools, in which the children of the domiciled community receive their education. Reuter has already familiarised us with what the fund, which has been generally known as the Eurasian Education Fund, has done and is still doing in London and other parts of the United Kingdom, and it is only necessary to refer briefly to its special objects. It was some months ago that an effort was opened on behalf of the Churches of England and Scotland, and the various Free Churches, which have established European schools in India, to raise the large sum of a quarter of a million pounds. This unsectarian movement is being carried on vigorously at Home and in the United States, but it is a very large task, which the promoters have set themselves to accomplish, and it necessarily follows, that in England where there are so many calls on the charitable purse, this special appeal from India cannot be met immediately. It has, however, already received a generous response and owing to the munificent example of Sir Robert Laidlaw and others, the funds which have been raised at Home now total over £96,000. This is very substantial progress in so short a time. The Englishman, however, is far more ready to help the man whom he sees doing something to help himself, then the mere beggar, and it is a wise step, which the organisers have taken in abandoning their original intention of making no appeal for funds in India. It will not be expected that any large proportion of the amount required will be forthcoming from this country, but the members of the domiciled community should remember that if they can make on this occasion a special effort with striking effect, the far more force will their appeal have at Home. Their means are not great, and it was at first out of consideration for this fact that no appeal was made in India, but they of their own accord asked to be allowed to join in an effort, which is being made for their especial benefit. Having thus shown their good spirit and willingness to the best of their ability to help their own cause, let them realise that on an occasion of this kind, when the opportunities for effective self-help are far greater than ordinarily, they should make a great and earnest effort for the benefit of their children and their children's children. The circumstances of the case are well-known in India, and it should not be necessary to plead them at any length. It is a recognised fact that Eurasians are falling behind in the industrial and commercial race, being overtaken and passed by the highly-educated Indian, who every day is produced by the colleges in increasing numbers. The schools of the domiciled classes are mainly dependent on fees, and those, which parents are able to pay, are insufficient to maintain the schools at that standard of efficiency which is necessary, if the children are not to be handicapped severely in competition with those of other communities. The movement is thus one, which aims eventually at the uplifting of the whole domiciled community, and has a claim on the support of all those of European blood throughout the country.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES the Prince and Princess William of Sweden arrived in Benares yesterday, and are the guests of the Maharaja of Benares.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.'s. "Mantua," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th.

MR. H. H. HUNTER, District Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, Cawnpore, died at Cawnpore on Sunday night of heart failure. The funeral on Monday at Cawnpore was largely attended.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Record Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The 15 miles professional sweepstake among Tom Longboat of Canada, W. Kolehmaine of Finland, and Hans Holmer of America at Edinburgh on Saturday, produced a wonderful performance. Incidently, the race also illustrated the value of a steady uniform pace. The event was the outcome of the New Year Marathon race at Edinburgh, when the Finn beat Holmer by five yards, after Longboat had led for 16 miles. The conditions on Saturday were unfavourable, a cold wind nipping the men, whilst the snow had to be swept from the track before the start. Longboat started at a very fast pace so that Holmer was soon left behind, the Indian lapping him at six miles. The Finn, however, was never more than 50 yards in the rear, and he drew up and took the lead at the thirteenth mile. Longboat stayed just behind him and the pair had a great struggle at the finish, Longboat winning by half a yard.

The full journey occupied 80 mins. 45 2-5 secs. which constitutes a new world's professional record. It still falls behind the world's amateur best, however, which is 80 mins. 4 3-5 secs. by F. Appleby at Stamford Bridge, London in July of 1902. Appleby had a nice warm evening for his effort and was pushed until the last furlong by A. Shrubb. Given more favourable conditions, Longboat and the Finn would get near the record by Appleby, particularly if a more even pace were adopted at the start. Longboat's time for 5 miles was 44 secs. faster than Appleby's for the corresponding stage, but at 10 miles the difference was only 24 secs. and at twelve miles Appleby's time was 4 secs. better, whilst he gained 37 secs. in the last two miles, showing the value of a steady pace.

BOXING.

Fred Storbeck of South Africa, and Frank Moran of the United States, had a great contest in their match at the Ring, London, on Monday. Both are hard hitters and there was plenty of real fighting during the time they were facing each other. Experts thought Storbeck had a shade the best of the first half dozen rounds. Moran showed himself a glutton for punishment however, and after the ninth round, he seemed to recover a bit, both having previously looked very groggy. The turning point came in the eleventh round, when Moran got in a terrific right swing which fairly dazed his rival. Storbeck showed the greatest pluck by gamely coming on, but it was evident he was a beaten man, and after Moran had knocked down his rival four times in the twelfth round, the referee stopped the contest in favour of the American. Both men got a fine cheer on leaving the ring, everyone agreeing that the contest was one of the most earnest a hard hitting bouts ever seen in London.

SKATING.

Englishmen have had a chance of doing some skating lately and the performances generally have been good, when one remembers how little practice the skaters get in this country. S. Greenhall retained the professional championship and skated 1 1-2 miles, with three sharp runs, in 4 mins. 44 4-5 secs. He was one of the eight cracks selected to take part in the National Skating Association's time trials on Tuesday. The course was one mile, straight-away, the skaters having the advantage of a flying start and the wind behind them. F. W. Dix, the amateur champion, came out best, his time being 2 mins. 27 1-5 secs. Greenhall occupying 2 mins. 32 1-5 secs, whilst the other six averaged from 2 mins. 38 secs. to 2 mins. 45 secs., so easily beating the old record of 3 mins. by G. "Fish" Smart on the same course at Cowbit Wash. Smart had rough ice, however, and the skates in his time were not nearly so good as the racing skate now in vogue. It may be added that Tim Donoghue jr. skated a mile, with the wind in 2mins. 12 2-5secs. at Newburg (New York) in 1887. He was not so good as his younger brother "J. F." however, and experts did not pay particular attention to the performance at the time.

That Dix is a real good skater is certain, and if he had opportunities to practice, he might be equal to the best of the Continental cracks.

THE TURF.

The news that Trudon had broken down was heard with regret, many English sportsmen having made up their minds that we should see a fine performance when the French crack competed in the Grand National. He was unable to turn out for the £1,000 steeplechase at Pau on Sunday, and after this there must be grave doubts about the crack fulfilling his Aintree engagement.

This will improve the prospects of Jerry M. and the writer feels confident we shall see the top weight make a bold bid to improve on his second of two years ago. This in spite of the confident manner Rathnally is being supported, and good chaster as the latter is Mount Prospect's Fortune should also go close and Rory O' Moore must also be remembered as a likely candidate.

The break up of the frost has delighted trainers and at the time of writing, everything looks promising from their point of view. It may be hard lines on the skater, but it is altogether another matter for a man who is doing his best to get a backward horse into condition for an early Spring engagement.

FOOTBALL.

The introduction of the famous W. J. Trew at "half" and of Ivor Morgan among the forwards, made a big difference in the form of the Welsh Rugby team, with the result that the home side managed to defeat Scotland in the International at Swansea on Saturday. It would be wrong to assume that the Welsh side was actual so much the superior as the score of 21 points to 6 indicates. Two dropped goals helped to swell the points for Wales and the last nine points were gained in the final five minutes. The Scots had a bit the best of the scrummaging, and decidedly the best of the line outs, whilst their loose foot-work was excellent. When it came to seizing chances however, the home players were the better, the "halves" and "threes" being ever alert. Much depended on the result, the win enabling Wales to lead Scotland in the table to date, with 14 victories to 13 by Scotland. The win of Wales makes England's chance of heading the International table look all the better and much now depends on Ireland to-morrow, when the Celts meet England at Twickenham.

"SOCCER."

The Second Round of the English Cup provided some remarkable results, the outstanding being the defeat of Aston Villa by Reading. They played a draw at Villa Park, but in the replay at Reading, the home side scored the only goal of the match. One of the best performances of the round was the victory of Blackburn Rovers on visiting Derby County by 2 goals to 1, so removing a strongly fancied team for final honours. Bradford City, holders of the cup, were lucky to beat Chelsea by 2 to 1. The ... three men injured during the ... chester United, the League cha... easy task against Coventry (5-1) ... the Southern champions, sho... when beating Notts County.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The proposals put forward by ... Football Association to heal the split with the ... Football Association early in the ... great satisfaction. Briefly they ... very thing the writer pointed ought ... in these notes a few weeks ago, viz. ... A. F. A. ought to affiliate to the ... that the latter should allow the ... govern its own members. The A. F. ... not see its way to accept the proposals ... F. A. entirely, but suggest a conference ... view of settling matters, so that there ... every reason to hope we shall soon have ... in the football world.

BILLIARDS.

M. Inman showed wonderful form ... last day of his match with H. W. Steve... who was trying to concede 2,000 points in 1... up. The back marker was once within 1... points of his rival, but Inman finally won ... 1,293 more points than he received. Du... the final day he made break of 290, 382, ... 272 (unfinished).

Stevenson is now meeting Gray of Austra... in the third of their series of level matches ... 18,000 up. After three days of fairly even pla... during which Stevenson's break was 408 ... against items of 310 and 359 by Gray, th... former found his best form so that he establishe... a lead of 1,299 the other day. He exceeded the... century in five consecutive brakes and at one... period scored 769 points in 53 mins. Gray is... capable of making a four figure break at any... time, so it will not do to assume he is beaten... yet.

IN GENERAL.

It is proposed to get up a National testimonial in recognition of T. W. Burgess' successful efforts to swim the channel.

Now that Arnst of New Zealand has cabled his willingness to meet Barry for the sculling championship of the world on the Thames, home sportsmen are looking forward to a great race. It will be recalled that the Australian beat Barry on the Zambesi two years ago, but the Englishman considers the conditions were more in favour of his rival.

It is proposed that a standard ball shall be adopted for future amateur golf championships.

More big changes have been made in the Cambridge 'Varsity eight, E.S. Swann having been called on to take the stroke oar.

The Southern Counties Athletic officials have passed a resolution in favour of approaching the Government for a grant towards the expense of sending our team to the Olympic Games at Stockholm.

Hampstead beat Cambridge University (5-4) and West London disposed of Oxford (6-5) in Lacrosse matches on Saturday.

H. A. O Lonsdale, an ex-amateur billiard champion, failed in his libel action against the Billiard Association for having suspended him, because he played a match with H. W. Stevenson without permission of the Association.

A pike of 25lbs. in weight was caught in one of the Norfolk Broads recently.

The Royal Life Saving Society has just come of age. In its first year only 26 persons passed the tests as life savers, but during 1911, no fewer than 1300 gained the Societie's "hall mark."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Conclusion of Artillery Camp.

The annual camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery terminated on Sunday, the 25th of February, after a very successful time. The attendance at the daily drills, which were held morning and evening, was quite above the average, while the residential numbers were equally up to previous records.

The B. V. A. seems fortunate in its non-coms., who are untiring in their duties. It was a common occurrance to find the quietude of night disturbed by the metallic bang of the breech mechanism, or the executive commands of a Venn, a Forbes or a Barker, who in their capacity as gun captains constantly had their respective teams out for gun drill. Once in a way the officers were found with their coats off doing half an hour at gun drill for the motto of that zealous and experienced Adjutant of the Corps, Captain Cudlip, is "Aut Cæsar aut nullus" in every branch irrespective of rank.

An important item on the instructive side was the lecture on "Fire Control" by Captain Grinlinton, Gunnery Instructor to the Garrison, on Friday last, which was fully attended by both officers and men. This officer is a born lecturer possessing the knack of rivetting his hearers' intense attention from the onset, with the power, also, of maintaining interest to the end. All concerned must have risen from their seats, at the conclusion, with apprehension of a risky lack of knowledge, an idea which should act as a stimulus to their presence at the lectures, periodically held at Colaba, which they are invited to attend.

On Sunday, the competition between Nos. 1 and 2 Companies for the Gatacre Cup, as also the annual inspection, were held. Col. Vincent Commanding R. A. with Major Dobbs, Captain Grinlinton and other officers of the Garrison were present throughout. It was a somewhat unfortunate day as the course was constantly obstructed by boats and this, coupled with the breaking of a cable in the towing launch, delayed the shooting till late in the evening.

The series of the two Companies named comprised 48 rounds, and it is believed the results (which will be shortly published) will be very creditable. Captain Lambert and Lieut. Leach were respectively Battery, and Gun Group, Commanders of No. 1 Company, and Captain Goldsmith and Lieut. Sowerby filled similar capacities for No. 2.

After this competition a team fell in for practice with the 10 inch gun, but it was only found possible to get off 2 rounds, nightfall supervening before a clear course could be attained. The Weal Cup, Hamilton Shield and several other competitions were carried out during the week.

The social side of the camp was marked by a whist drive, a Billiard competition and concerts, the latter being impromptu, except on Wednesday, when a regular programme was arranged. The vocalists were Major Dunn, Lieut. Sowerby, Bombardiers Green and Mitchell, Sapper Power and Gunner Goodwin. Bombardier Flack treated the audience to a series of his clever lighting sketch, while that doyen of patter and mirth Sergeant Banks (who is the life of the camp) added the humourous element to the show. Among other items, a Parade service conducted by the Rev. T. W. Sharpley was held.

On Wednesday night, the Officers were at home, and a number of guests (including ladies) dined in Camp. The toasts included "The King" "The Army and Navy" (proposed by Major Boughton Chambers, and responded to by the chief guest of the evening, Col. Vincent, R. G. A.) Our Sister Services (proposed by Captain Lambert, and replied to by Col. Piggot, Commanding B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols) and "Our Guests" including the ladies, (proposed by Lieut. Allum.)

Altogether the Camp of 1912 was well worthy of the best traditions of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ONE week's notice has been served on the publisher of "Khalsa Sewak", a Gurmukhi journal of Amritsar, to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 for having published two abusive and obscene articles.

THE Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company have applied to the Punjab Government for permission to amend the provisions of their license so as to include within their area of electric supply the whole of the area, which may be contained within the limits of the Imperial City of Delhi.

THE COAL CRISIS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

Progress towards Peace Considerable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The coal-owners of Scotland and England have not only agreed to a minimum wage for abnormal places, but have agreed to it as a general principle, excepting in the case of old men and boys, to which the miners are agreeable.

In consequence, the owners have informed Mr. Asquith that considerable progress has been made towards peace. It is assumed that the Government will now make a special effort to bring in the recalcitrants from South Wales.

The miners in some districts have agreed to keep a sufficient staff at the mines to pump out water.

The Chesterfield miners have struck on their notices expiring. Everything was done in perfect order. The negotiations at the last moment failed.

The Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen advises the members to do nothing to precipitate a sympathetic strike until further notice.

The coal-owners to-night again conferred with Mr. Asquith at Downing Street.

A man has been charged at Aldershot with inciting soldiers to traitorous practices. It is alleged that he distributed pamphlets, calling upon the soldiers to side with the strikers and refuse to fire.

Mr. Winston Churchill states that measures were adopted two months ago, which rendered the Fleet independent of the consequences of a coal strike for a considerable time. He says it is unnecessary, at present, to interfere with the sea-training of the Fleet, providing that reasonable economy is observed.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

After the Conference with Mr. Asquith last night, a coal-owner, in an interview, said the situation was decidedly easier and more hopeful.

LATER.

The coal owners and miners held separate meetings to-day with only the partition between them. They exchanged friendly greetings and a more cheerful atmosphere prevailed. Afterwards all the delegates of the Miners Federation went to the Foreign Office and met Mr. Asquith and his colleagues. The President and Vice President spoke on behalf of the miners.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Steamer Carrying Contraband Captured.

ROME, FEB. 27.

A steamer carrying 250 tons of war material for the Turks in Tripoli has been captured in Sicilian waters.

ELECTIONS IN SALONIKA.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Municipal elections in Salonika are proving interesting, by reason of the defeat of the candidates of the Committee of Union and Progress, and the success of the Liberal-Union candidates.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Further Construction Urged.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Secretary Meyer, testifying before the Naval Committee of the House, urged the building of two battleships yearly, otherwise the United States would fall to fifth place among the naval Powers, with Japan third.

He asked for the appropriation of a million dollars to establish a system of wireless telegraphy throughout the world for the use of American warships.

CANADA AND BISLEY.

Doubtful whether Team will be Sent.

OTTOWA, FEB. 27.

The House of Commons is discussing the rifle sighting regulations for Bisley.

A Minister, Mr. Hughes, said it was doubtful whether a Canadian team would be sent. He declared that the annoyances to which the Canadians had been subjected at Bisley were due to the opposition of British rifle manufacturers to the Ross rifle.

The Canadian Government had offered the Imperial Government the loan of ten thousand Ross rifles and were surprised that the offer had not been accepted.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The Scheme for a School in London.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland replying to Sir D. Brynmor Jones, said he hoped that the negotiations with the London Institution would result early in the introduction of a Bill, whereby a School of Oriental languages might be housed in the Institution.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 26.

The Sugar Commission did not meet to-day, in the absence of agreement between Russia and Germany. It will probably meet next week.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

Republican Cabinet and Dutch Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, FEB 27.

The Republican Cabinet has discussed the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese by the Dutch authorities in Java.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is communicating with the Marquis Yuan Shi-Kai on the subject, and, it is believed that stringent action will be taken. The Cabinet is even considering the request for the cancellation of the treaty with Holland and the withdrawal of the Dutch Minister.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF CHINA.

Control of Foreign Capital Needed.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The *Times*, discussing the imminent financial needs of China, says perhaps it is too much to hope that China will seek guidance and wholesome control afforded by the independent Board of Revenue composed partly of foreign financial experts with no axes to grind: but the Powers that are anxious for the restoration of a stable regime in China could render no greater service at present than by discountenancing the importation of foreign capital without any adequate guarantee of its useful expenditure and some equitable adjustment of new financial burdens between the Central and the Provincial Governments.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Appeal for Relief Made in England.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The *Times* publishes on appeal by the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil and heads of various Protestant missionary societies for funds for the relief of famine in China.

FUNNELLESS STEAMERS.

Satisfactory Trials of Danish Vessel.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Great interest has been aroused in shipping circles by the arrival in London from Copenhagen of the Danish East Asiatic Company's funnelless 7,400 ton motor ship, the "Selandia" on her maiden trip to Bangkok. The company are so satisfied with her trials that they have ordered two similar ten thousand ton vessels. It is declared that the economy involved will revolutionise shipping.

RECENT BRISBANE STRIKE.

Important Point Settled by Court.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 27.

Judge Higgins of the Federal Arbitration Court has delivered a decision that tramway men are entitled to wear union badges on duty. The recent great strike in Brisbane turned on this point. Mr. Higgins was unable to order the reinstatement of the dismissed men.

PASTORS FOR INDIA.

More Men of High Type Wanted.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

After consultation with the Metropolitan of India and the India Office the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular to certain organizations in England inviting their co-operation in securing for Indian dioceses chaplains of a high type. He particularly desires to remove the impression that this work means a soft billet, an idea which has prevented admirably qualified men from offering their services.

STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES.

Settled by President's Intervention.

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27.

The railway strike has been settled on the President's proposal for the gradual readmission of strikers with the guarantee of fair treatment.

THE TOKIO LOAN.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Tokio loan in London has been closed. The underwriters take half. The loan closed to-day at par.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The fifth test match was resumed this morning before a small attendance. The weather was fine and the wicket soft. Australia brought their innings to a close for 176. England going in again had made 209 for nine wickets when stumps were drawn. Gunn contributed a watchful 61.

M. C. C. IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27.

The M. C. C. have won the second test match; Argentina being all out in the second innings for 100. The bowling analysis of the Yorkshire amateur, Wilson, was six wickets for thirty-six runs.

Mr. ROOSEVELT.

Candidature Causes a Sensation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidature for the Presidency has caused a sensation in America.

It is almost universally denounced by the Republican newspapers, which declare that his nomination is out of the question, though he would probably succeed in splitting the Party and securing the defeat of President Taft.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

Britain Requires Justice for Mussulmans.

MALTA, FEB 26.

The cruiser "Lancaster," which left here under sealed orders, has proceeded to Crete, where numerous unpunished murders of Mussulmans threaten to lead to trouble.

THE SHANGHAI MARKET.

Piece-goods Auctions Resumed.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 26.

After being suspended for nineteen weeks, the piece-goods auctions will be resumed this week, owing to a general feeling that it is best to begin early, even if a full measure of business is not to be expected immediately.

GLASGOW ELECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Mr. MacKinnon Wood, whose re-election for the St. Rollox division of Glasgow was necessitated by his appointment as Secretary for Scotland, has been returned by 2,530 votes.

Mr. Macquisten, the Unionist, polled 8,601, giving his opponent a majority of 469.

[The figures at the last election were:—McKinnon Wood, (L) 9,291; A. R. Chamberlayne, (L. U.) 7,374; majority, 1,917.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Taylor.

[Sir Alexander Taylor, R.E., G. C. B., the late President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, was born in 1826. He entered the army in 1843. He served in the Sutlej campaign (1845-46) and received medal with two clasps: he took active part in the campaign in the Punjab in 1848-49 and was wounded, was mentioned in despatches and received medal with two clasps. He was also wounded in the Indian Mutiny (1857-58) was mentioned in despatches and received medal with two clasps. He was given the Brevet of Major and then of Lieut.-Colonel and retired as General with the C. B. He also took part in the Umbeyla campaign.]

CALCUTTA THEATRICAL SUIT.

Injunction against Allan Wilkie Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 27.

On behalf of Mr. E. M. D. Cohen of the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, an application was made before Mr. Justice Bakewell for on injunction against Mr. Allan Wilkie, proprietor of the Allan Wilkie Repertory Co., and for the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiff instituted a suit against the defendant for breach of contract arising under the following circumstances:—By virtue of an agreement, the defendant agreed to bring out to India a good, efficient theatrical, company and to stage under the direction and management of the plaintiff all his plays for a season of not less than six weeks in Calcutta in the East, with the option to the plaintiff of extending the period up to eighteen weeks and whereby the plaintiff agreed to make certain payments to the defendant in respect to the staging of the said plays. It was also agreed by defendant that he would not play in any other theatre in Calcutta or elsewhere until after the termination of the defendant's tour and the return of himself and his company to England.

The plaintiff's case now was that the defendant had committed a breach of contract in attempting to stage plays in Madras independently of the plaintiff's management. An injunction was, therefore, sought restraining defendant and his company from staging any play in Madras, or, in the alternative, plaintiff claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 15,000 as provided for in the agreement.

The application was opposed, and his Lordship, after hearing counsel for both sides, made an interim order appointing Mr. Wilkie himself as receiver and manager with power to make usual and necessary disbursements and directing him to deposit the net proceeds of each performance in court daily. The application for an injunction has been adjourned to the 29th instant.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 27.

The sitting of the Travancore Popular Assembly began to-day when the Dewan presided. There were heads of departments and also some visitors. The first subject taken up was fair, equitable and efficient administration of the State finances. The difficulties experienced by the currency of Travancore and British coins were elaborately explained and remedies suggested. The Dewan promised to consider the matter and said that action would be taken. Forest revenue and other matters connected with forest administration formed the subject of a number of representations which were noted for consideration.

Regarding representations on revenue matters the Dewan presiding at the Popular Assembly promised to call upon the Peishkars to report about the feasability or reducing the cost of registering puthuval lands. Representation was also made regarding grievances due to absence of a Land Revenue Code and suggested the appointment of a committee to enquire.

The Dewan admitted that the grievances were genuine and promised to take action at an early date.

INDIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

Commerce Member and Accidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Indian Mining and Geological Institute met yesterday at Giridih. The principal speaker was the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, who, after some general remarks regarding the present activity of the coal trade, went on to deal with the question of accidents in coal mines in India, which have increased somewhat seriously of late.

In this connection Mr. Clark said:—"The death-rate per thousand labourers employed, taking coal mines only, was 1·52 in 1910, as against the average for the three preceding years of 1·12. These numbers may seem small. A rate of one and a half per thousand may appear almost insignificant, but I do not think we can treat an increase in that rate of 35 per cent. in so short a time as anything but serious and even alarming. A most sinister feature, in regard to these accidents, is that so many of them, it would appear, were preventable and should have been prevented. The last report on the working of the Indian Mines Act—that for 1910—prepared by the Chief Inspector of Mines, who is now the President of your Institute, cannot but give cause for very curious reflection. It is impossible to read the accounts of the different accidents without realising how large a proportion of them were due to want of proper supervision. Accidents must sometimes happen, whatever care may be taken, but one should not have to read such a record as appears in some of these reports.

"In one, we are told that the fatalities could have been prevented if prudence and caution had been exercised; in another, that an explosion would not have occurred if proper inspection had been made with safety lamps; in more than one that when the accidents took place, no single official of the Company was underground. Worst of all, in another of these reports I find this sentence: "This wholesale sacrifice of human life arose out of a desire to get fifteen tons of coal quickly, regardless of the obvious danger incurred." Such things as these must bring discredit on the mining industry and their continuance, if they were to continue, it would throw a heavy responsibility on Government. The situation is the more disturbing now, when, as Mr. Adams pointed out in his presidential address, deeper working is likely to be necessary in Indian coal mines, and deeper working, I take it, must always be accompanied by a larger measure of risk.

"It may be asked why, if Government take so serious a view of these accidents, they do not at once make the provision of the Mines Act more severe, of its administration more stringent. My reply to that is that whether or no action by Government may prove necessary in the future, and I hope it will not, it would be far better if the improvement could come from within and not under compulsion. I am sure that owners of mines regard this regretful increase in accidents with as much anxiety as Government, and I look forward with confidence to obtaining their co-operation towards securing a more healthy state of things."

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Referring to the removal of the Capital to Delhi, Mr. Clark said:—"This is the last cold weather which the Government of India will spend in Calcutta, the headquarters on its purely business side of the mining industry in India. I venture to interpret your invitation to me to-day as a sign that you at any rate do not consider, as some people have suggested, that the impending change of Capital will be fatal to the excellent relations which have hitherto existed between Government and the commercial community, and that you do not accept the fancy picture which has been drawn of the Member for Commercial Industry, isolated for ever from all contact with the industrial world. Nothing indeed could be farther from the truth or father from the intentions of Government. Nothing could be farther from my own views, for I have always held most strongly that in commercial matters Government can only proceed safely and successfully by a full and free consultation with the interests affected. It is hardly necessary to remind you that there is an institution called the East India Railway, though, really to judge from some of the statements which have been made, one might have thought that we were still living in India before the Mutiny, when it would have been an affair of many days to journey from Delhi to Calcutta. Thanks to the excellent train service which our host provides, visits to Calcutta will, I hope, be a matter of no great difficulty.

"Then, there is another point which cannot be fairly be left out of consideration. It is very pleasant no doubt and makes matters very easy for the Member of Commerce and Industry to spend the whole of the cold weather in Calcutta, to meet the leaders of Calcutta commerce in the many social entertainments that their hospitable city offers; to spread business discussions over a period of several months; but it must be remembered that this has been done in the past at the expense of contact with the rest of India. India is an enormous country in which all interests are not necessarily identical and the feeling has grown up elsewhere, not unnaturally, that Calcutta in commercial matters has in a special degree the ear of Government that in itself is not a satisfactory state of things. I should regard it as an immense misfortune if my department lost touch with a city of such great commercial importance, but at the same time it would be idle to deny that it is now not in touch to the extent it should be with the other industrial centres.

MORE TOURING ESSENTIAL.

"What we have to aim at is that the one thing should be done and the other not left undone. It is neither just nor true to say, as has been said in some quarters, that in order to remedy the existing inequality Government is going to withdraw itself from commercial influences altogether. With the seat of Government, as it will be during the cold weather, in a central position between the India of the east and of the west with more touring than heretofore—and I have His Excellency the Viceroy's authority to say that he hopes to be able to sanction the Member for Commerce and Industry touring more than has been the custom in the past—with a little extra trouble and some good-will on both sides, I am confident that the new arrangements, so far from hampering the relations of Government with the business community, will without neglecting the claims of Calcutta, will enable us to be in closer touch with the commercial interests of India as a whole."

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill to succeed Hon'ble Mr. Morison.—A Press note, issued yesterday, states:—

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., to succeed the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S. I., I.C.S., as a Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; the appointment to take effect on the 27th March.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Annual Exhibition at the Town Hall.

The annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, continues to grow, and the large number of people, including the Governor and Lady Clarke, which attended the private view last evening, found a considerable increase in the number of pictures hung. This year the Hanging Committee had some twelve hundred works from which to make a selection, and eventually by a rearrangement of the screens upon which the pictures appear, they succeeded in finding room for altogether 861 works, which is an increase of 150 over the total of last year. Lady Clarke, who has taken a considerable interest in this society since her arrival in Bombay, has again sent a number of water-colour sketches, which will be found on the screen nearest the entrance. The exhibition, it should be noted, will remain open until March 13th, and visitors, we are sure, will find it as full of interest as ever, for the rapid growth in size is happily accompanied by a more gradual increase of the standard of merit.

In our first notice we may confine ourselves to those works which have been awarded prizes, reference to others of the exhibits at a later date. The Society's medal for the best work in the exhibition (provided that it is not won by the same artist more than once in three years) has been awarded on this occasion to a large painting, which has been admirably executed by Mr. M. A. Joshi. Entitled "Baijirao and Mustani," it depicts the unveiling of Mustani before the Maharajah, who is seated upon a low dais within a tent. The picture is notable for the richness of the hangings and carpets, which constitute so much of its detail. Behind the central figure of the girl, and in the doorway of the tent there stands—in an attitude of somewhat exaggerated expectancy—one of the prince's attendants, while through the doorway one catches a glimpse of an encampment, and a native servant and sentry. The general colour scheme of the picture is very acceptable, soft and rich tints harmonising in great variety, while the chief fault seems to be the hard set expression of the faces of the principal figures. On the other hand the flesh tints of at least two faces are very aptly represented, while as for Mustani, who stands in a graceful attitude in the central position, her charm of figure is faintly but distinctly suggested by the lines of her silken robes. The next picture which has been noted by the judges is also of considerable size, being "The Light of Asia" by Mr. J. P. Gangooly. This deals with an allegorical subject, and represents two figures apparently those of a chieftainess and a soldier standing at the summit of a black cliff, while from the hollow below the fierce flames of a raging fire leap upwards. The woman appears to be receiving some inspiration, to be listening to a divine message, with hands pressed over her eyes. The other figure, too, is in an attitude of listening, while he also seems to be waiting in urgent anxiety for her to speak. The posing of the figures is graphic in both instances, but this picture possesses the same fault as the first in its facial expressions, while a distinct hardness of tone pervades it.

The silver medal for the best work in water colours is awarded to a charming little painting, which is typical of the best of Indian rural scenery. The view centres round a small and shallow tank, while in the foreground a shepherd is watching his grazing flock. Beyond the blue water of the tank, the colour scheme is broken by a bank of trees wearing the brown and golden tints, which are the work of the hot weather sun, while beyond these again the mountains rise through masses of purple mist to their snow-laden summits. The composition of the picture is satisfying, the colouring is judiciously chosen, and the whole effect is bright and pleasing. Among black and white drawings the principal prize is awarded to a vigorous sketch of a Parsi head. It is full of character, and the artist Mr. Erach shaw Pestonji, has given this full expression in a forceful drawing. The award for sculpture goes to Mr. V. V. Wagh for a "Bust of H. I. M. George V." which occupies a prominent place by the platform. It represents His Majesty clothed in the conventional frock coat, and his features are reproduced with a commendable degree of fidelity. The principal award in photography goes to Mr. J. S. Taraporewalla for two studies of a lady, entitled respectively "Betrothed" and "Forsaken."

GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

The Governor's Prize is awarded to a large picture—the largest in the Exhibition with the exception of another by the same artist—which is characteristic of the best work of Mr. A. H. Muller of Madras. It is entitled "A Naga Princess" and represents a richly jewelled and scantily-clad princess, pausing in her descent of the steps of a quaintly carved palace to present a jewel to a shaven beggar boy. Behind her stands a tall gaunt slave holding above her a large pink umbrella, and in the back-ground appear her women in the shade of a corridor. One's attention is at once drawn to the figure of the Princess, which is delightfully posed and expressive to the fullest degree of that grace which is so innate in Eastern women. The postures of the principal figures are the most striking characteristics of the picture—the eloquent attitude and expression of the beggar boy cannot be overlooked—while the painting is notable for that daintiness in colouring which Mr. Muller almost invariably affects. Next we come to Mr. A. M. Mali's "Radha and Krishna" which takes the prize for an Indian historical work. It contains a good deal of careful work but is unequal in tone. At the same time it is noteworthy for some original and effective treatment of a portion of the back ground. "Refusing to move" by Mr. R. R. Velankar is selected as the best pointing of animal life and is an interesting and life, like sketch of a bullock-cart, the bullocks attached to which have stopped dead in the middle of the road. The only thing about this picture which it is difficult to understand is the impassivity of the driver. Mr. P. Dhurandar's "Birds of the Temple." next obtains recognition. This depicts a woman, almost completely enveloped in a cinnamon saree, standing at the foot of some temple steps and surrounded by fluttering pigeons. The figure which is thrown into great prominence is very cleverly done, but unfortunately its surroundings are scarcely in harmony. The picture, however, shows ability and promise.

Two prizes have been offered for pictures of incidents or scenes connected with Their Majesties' recent visit to Bombay, but these do not seem to have excited a great deal of competition. One of these prizes is awarded to Mr. A. C. Bowden's lively sketch, representing the "Medina and her escort", while Sir Vasanji Moolji's prize is awarded to a gaudy representation of "the Royal Departure" which it is difficult to admire."

"Autumn scenes at Dehra-Dun" which obtains an award for landscapes in oils is a pretty sketch of women working in a corn-field by Mrs. B. Leslie-Rogers, while Mr. J. P. Gangooly's portrait of Mr. F. R. Higgins is an excellent example of portraiture, in spite of what appears to be a little eccentricity in flesh tints. It will be noticed that the portrait pleasantly departs from convention in representing the sitter as wearing light tropical clothes. "Temple steps at Ahmedabad" is a vivid piece of work by Mrs. Ada C. Elrington, and Mr. K. K. Velankar taking another line, gives a rather monotonous sketch of the Wilwara Temple at Mount-Abu.

WATER COLOURS.

Amongst the best works in water-colours is Mr. H.C. Soundy's "View from Bandora," a characteristic piece of scenery from the Southern Salsette district. It is bright and varied in tint, and the view across the creek conveys a vivid sense of distance, Mrs. F. F. Sladen is awarded the prize for a pair of water-colours by a lady, and sends two sketches from "Nanpara, Oudh." These, however, are somewhat featureless and are rather below the standard to which this prize has usually been awarded. Mr. S. L. Haldanker's "Babulnath from the Hanging Gardens" takes the prize for a water-colour by a native of India. This contains some good work, but it should have been better balanced, and it is completely spoiled by the excessive prominence which is given to a small tree in the left foreground. Miss G. Hardenfelt's figure sketch of "The Potter" is a delightful piece of work full of movement and suggestion, and we again have something good from Miss Villiers-Stuart, an old and well-known exhibitor who sends a well painted sketch of the Dhal Darwaza. Mrs. O. V. Muller is awarded the Sheriff's (Sir Shapurji Broacha's) prize for an elaborate set of plates, illustrating wild flowers of the Mahabaleshwar district while in Mrs. C.G. Lee's Kunchingunga, which gains another of Sir Shapurji's prizes, given for a picture of a hill station, we see a riot of sunset colours on mountain peaks and slopes—a daring and effective work. Finally amongst a large and unformly interesting photographic Section some of the best work is supplied by Major C. F. Dobbs and Lieut. Col. Tyacke.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize list is as follows:—

The Society's gold medal for the best work in the exhibition (provided that the same person may not receive it more than once in three years. Under the rules A. H. Muller and J. P. Gangooly are not eligible this year,) "Baijirao and Mustani," M. A. Joshi.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in Oil colours, "The Light of Asia," J. P. Gangooly.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in water-colours, "Heersamukh" Miss P. Abreighe-Mackay.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in black and white, "A Portrait Sketch," Erachshaw Pestonjee.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in sculpture, "Bust of H. I. M. George V." V. V. Wagh.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in photography, "Betrothed" "Forsaken" J. S. Tarapurwalla.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. The Governor's Prize Rs. 50 for the best picture in the Exhibition "A Naga Princess" A. H. Muller.

Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram's prize Rs. 50, for the best painting in oil or water-colours of any incident in Indian history. "Radha and Krishna" A. M. Mali.

Messrs Dharamsi and Narotam M. Goculdas' prize Rs. 50, for the best figure composition, illustrating any incident from the Bhagvat Gita, by Hindus, "Knoweth Me, I am the very Truth" (Bhagwat Gita Chapter VIII 3) M. V. Dhurandhar.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejebhoy, Bart.'s prize, Rs. 50, for the best painting of animal life in oil or water-colours, "Refusing to Move" K. K. Velankar.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's prize, Rs. 100, for the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in oil or water-colours, "Birds of the Temple". M. V. Dhurandhar.

Mr. Purshotam Vithram Mowjee's prize Rs. 50, for the best scene from Maratha history, "Baijirao and Mustani" M. A. Joshi.

Dr. D. A. DeMonte's prize Rs. 50, for the best picture, depicting some scene or event connected with the King's visit to Bombay or the Delhi Durbar. "The Medina and her escort" A. C. Bowden.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's prize for the best work of a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art in water, oil or black and white, "Composition of figures" B. C. Shome.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott's prize, Rs. 50, for the best landscape in oils "Autumn Scene at Dehra-Dun." Mrs. B. Leslie-Rogers.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's prize, Rs. 50, for the best portrait in oil. "Portrait" Mr. F. R. Higgins. J. P. Gangooly.

H.H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture by a lady (Indian subject) "Temple Steps Ahmedabad," Mrs. Ada C. Elrington.

Mr. B. Panalal's prize Rs. 50, for the best picture in oils of a Jain Temple or some other shrine of the Jain community at Mount Abu or other sacred places, "Dilwara Temple-Mount Abu" Velanker.

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

H.H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize Rs. 100 for the best landscape in water-colours. (Indian subject), "View from Bandora" H. C. Soundy.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 75, for the best picture in water-colours by a Native of India, "Babulnath from Hanging Gardens," S. L. Haldenker.

Sir Sassoon David's prize, Rs. 50, for the best pair of sketches in water-colours by a lady. The sketch must be done entirely out of doors. "Nanpara-Oudh"—Mrs. F. F. Sladen.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.'s prize, Rs. 50, for the best figure painting (Indian subject), "The Potter," Miss G. Hardenfeldt.

Mr. Vassanjee Tricumjee Mooljee's prize, Rs. 50, for the best scene produced in connection with the Royal visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Bombay. "The Royal Departure on January 10th." "From Victoria Station" M. K. Parandekar.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's prize, Rs. 25, for the best picture in water colour by a lady, "The Dhal Darwaza," Miss A. M. Villiers, Stuart.

The Sheriff's (Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's) prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of pictures of Indian flowers. "Some Wild Flowers of Mahableshwar." Mrs. O. V. Muller.

The Sheriff's (Mr. Shapoorji B. Bharucha's) prize Rs. 50, for the best picture from an Indian hill-station "Kinchinjanga from Phalut." Mrs. C. G. Lees.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Barto's prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of 6 photographs, not less than 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process by an amateur in India, "A set of six Photographs," V. H. Veevers.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50, for the best photograph of Indian landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an amateur. "The Peaceful Waters," Major C. F. Dobbs.

The "Times of India Illustrated Weakly" prize Rs. 50, for the best photograph of any subject other than landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an amateur. "Kulu woman and child," Lt.-Col. R. T. Yacke.

H. H. the Msharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 25, for the best set of four quarter plate or 5 by 4 photographs, entirely the work of an amateur, "Four Photographic Views of Roza Ellora and Dowlatabad Fort," Aubrey Rheninues.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Lieutenant Patrick, 42nd Deoli Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut-Col. Campbell, 80th Infantry, is appointed Commandant, 75th Infantry.

Major L. C. Jones, 5th Cavalry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, vice Major Newnham who vacates on 14th March.

Col. W. H. Sitwell, General Staff Officer, Lahore Division, is granted leave for two months. Lt-Col. Rice, 31st Punjabis, will officiate during Col. Sitwell's absence.

Major-General Barter, Commanding Poona Brigade, is granted leave out of India for two months and three days.

Major Riach, R. E., is transferred from Karachi to Quetta as officiating Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineers.

Lt.-Col. Houstong is transferred to Lahore Division as officiating Commanding, Royal Engineer.

Lt.-Col. Sorabie, R. E., is transferred from Madras to Secunderabad.

Major E. M. J. Burn, R. E., is transferred from Secunderabad to Ferozepore.

Major Tomlin Money-Shewan, R. E., is posted to Madras on return from leave.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

Celebration of First Anniversary.

SATURDAY was a gala day for the local troop of Boy Scouts, when they celebrated their first anniversary. Parents and friends were invited, and the proceedings went off splendidly. The afternoon's programme opened with sports, in which the several Patrols, Fox, Panther, Wolf, Kangaroo, Hawk, and Cat, participated with much zest and keenness. Then followed the reading of the report for the past twelve months, which showed very satisfactory progress. A display was given by the lads of first aid and semaphore signalling, which was succeeded by the distribution of prizes. These consisted of the useful scout equipment such as first aid outfits, compasses, morse signallers, &c.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Lawrence for so kindly distributing the prizes, and to Mr. Lawrence for his welcome contribution was carried with cheers.

A pair of framed photographs of the Troop was presented to Mr. E. Heming, as a token of appreciation of his ever-ready help and kindness. The thanks of the Troop were also gratefully tendered to Messrs. G. and A. Claridge, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Lawrence and Mayo, Mr. T. R. Lawrence and other friends for their kind contributions and support, as well as to the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment for their ready help.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill.

LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wison presided. In opening the meeting he said: "Before commencing the business of the day, on the notice paper I would like to throw out a suggestion for the consideration of the hon'ble members. About an hour was taken up yesterday in putting and answering questions. The number and importance of the bills and resolutions submitted to this Council has increased and will continue to increase every session. It has crossed my mind that hon'ble members might use care to consider whether they might not adopt in regard to the question the formula which obtains in the English House of Commons where a member, instead of reading out the question standing in his name merely says: "I bid to put question number 26," or whatever the number may be and in the case of questions which are broken up into sub-questions he would say "I beg to ask question No. 12 (a), (b), (c) and (d)." I wish to say emphatically that there is no question of altering any rule, much less is there any question of my giving any ruling on the subject. I merely throw out the suggestion for the consideration of members, thinking that some of them at any rate may see the advantage of the House of Commons formula. We will now proceed with the questions on the notice paper for to-day."

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

The practice, as suggested by the Vice-President was followed to-day and following answers were given to questions:—

Mr. Enthoven, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R.M. Mudholkar's question regarding stores purchased in India and other countries, said, :—"I place on the table a statement giving the available figures of expenditure on stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India and stores purchased in India for Government departments and State Railways during the last four years. The Government of India are not in a position to state what proportion of the stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India were purchased in countries other than Great Britain. It is necessary to explain that the figures are, for purpose of comparison, of little value for the following reasons. The figures for stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India include purchases for Local Funds and Native States. The Government of India have not readily at their disposal information enabling them to say how much should be deducted on this account. The figures for stores purchased in India do not include purchases for Local Funds and Native States and are otherwise incomplete. They exclude (a) purchases made under Rule 3 (a) of the Rules for the Supply of Articles for the Public Service, which may extend up to Rs. 3,000 for any one article or any number of articles of the same class purchased at one time; (b) purchases of articles which are invariably or by general usage purchased in India in brick, mortar, bamboos etc; (c) purchases of articles of any one kind or description of which the aggregate value in respect of each office or department does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in a year. It would be impossible to give the complete figures for stores purchased in India without an amount of labour which the Government of India consider it unnecessary to undertake.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble the Rajah of Dighapatia's question regarding revision of regulations for election and nomination of members to the Bengal Legislative Councils, said,—"It is obvious that when effect is given to the announcements made at the Delhi Durbar affecting the existing provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the present regulations governing the constitution of the local Legislative Councils and the selection of members of the Imperial Legislative Council from these areas will require revision. The Government of India will await the proposals on the subject of the new local Governments, and, pending their receipt, it is impossible to say what procedure will be adopted in disposing of them.

INDIAN COOLIES IN NATAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding Indian labourers in Natal said,—"The replies to the Hon'ble Member's question are as follows,—(a) the answer to this question is in the affirmative; (b) the Government of India have not seen the opinions referred to in this question, but a reference to them has been made in one of the representations received by them; (c) the Government have not yet received copies of the evidence taken before the Union Commission. They have, however, seen unofficial statements to the effect indicated in the question; (d) correspondence is still in progress on this matter between the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the disabilities of Indians in Canada, said, "No further information has been received from the Secretary of State since the reply on the same subject which was given to the Hon'ble Member on the 22nd September last."

DEBATE ON THE MARRIAGE BILL.

After the interpellations, the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapathia resumed the debate on the Special Marriage Bill and strongly supported the measure.

Mr. Ali Imam rose to explain one or two misapprehensions which hon'ble members might have with regard to this Bill. He said his friend, Mr. Mazrul Haque, in his very forcible speech yesterday expressed himself surprised at his opposing the Bill. He was not in a position to know what were the circumstances which produced that surprise in his friend, but, before he addressed the Council yesterday, the Home Member, Sir Reginald Craddock had already placed before the Council the position of the Government, and he merely advanced arguments against the resolution and the Bill. Mr. Ali Imam went on to refer to the quotations read by Mr. Mazrul Haque on the previous day from the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali's book on the subject of the marriage of Mohammedans with non-Mohammedans. He had Mr. Amir Ali's latest book on the subject and the quotation which he would read to the Council supported the argument he (Mr. Ali Imam) had advanced on the previous day. Then Mr. Jinnah had put forward a certain reference with regard to his submission. He said, if the Law of Evidence, the Law of Contract and the general Criminal Law of the Mahomedans could be modified in India there was no reason why the law relating to marriage should not be modified, he thought it might be urged with a great deal of justice to these laws.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu rose to a point of order. "The Hon'ble Law Member had obtained permission to make an explanation, but he was not entitled to reply to the arguments made."

The President ruled that on the points of law opinions of the Law Member carried weight and he had, therefore, been allowed to explain.

Mr. Ali Imam said he had no intention of snatching a reply, but his friend Mr. Jinnah had raised these contentions and he wished to explain.

Mr. Jinnah also here rose to a point of order.

The President ruled that the Law Member should not proceed.

Mr. Bagri supported the Bill.

MR. BASU'S REPLY.

Mr. Basu, in reply to the debate, said that this measure sought only an expression of freedom. If others were not prepared to consider this first principle either through ignorance, or superstition, or prejudice, or passion, it did not follow that the first principle did not exist. The law which he sought to introduce was really the basic law legislation if it was not universal, and did not tread on the privileges of others and if there was a feeling among some that such a law should be introduced they ought to be given liberty to have that law. It was not compulsory legislation that ought to be borne in mind at once. It was only a permissive legislation, that however, was not kept prominently in the course of the discussion. It compelled no one to marry, but it gave liberty to those who wished to marry, but who were precluded at present from doing so, to do so in future. Refer

ion of a majority, Mr. Basu said that overwhelming majority was not necessary for social legislation because they were in a minority; because thinkers who were in advance of the time were in minority in every country. That was no reason why Government should refuse their request.

Turning to the opposition to the Bill, the speaker said that the Maharajah of Burdwan had remarked "Do not have a revolution". If there was no safety there would be a revolution and all those who stood on a high pedestal would be swept away. His measure was not revolutionary. The real opposition to the Bill was from the higher classes of Hindus and from certain classes of Moslems who feared that the boundary line might be crossed. That fear was without foundation. So far as the Hindus were concerned there were safeguards.

The motion was put to the meeting and lost, eleven voting for the Bill and forty-two against it.

PROPOSED DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Gokhale, in moving the resolution that steps should be taken to bring idistrict administration into closer touch with the people by creating District Councils, said: "One of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult problems connected with the government of this country is to reform the character of the district administration and bring it into close association with those who were effected by it. Before the reforms of the last five years were introduced there was no provision in all this machinery from top to bottom for the direct and responsible representation of what might be called the Indian view of things. The reforms of the last five years by admitting Indians to the Secretary of State's Council and the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and Provincial Governments had in the first place given them direct and responsible representation from the Indian point of view. Then by enlarging the Councils room had been found for the representation, inadequate and insufficient as it was, of the different elements in the country. Finally, by the expansion of the powers of this Council and in particular by the power of introducing resolutions which had been conferred upon members, they had been able to raise discussions on important administrative matters here face to face with officials. This, on the one hand, had given a special sense of responsibility to these statements, while on the other hand it had led to a careful and patient examination of their complaints and grievances on the part of Government which was not possible or deemed necessary. Before that however he did not mean they had a direct and effective voice in the administration. They were yet a long way from that. The reforms had started a system which tended more and more to substitute a system conducted in the light of day and in the light of public criticism for an administration that was conducted in the dark. If they left out of account the small measure of local self-government given by Lord Bipon a quarter of a century ago the district administration continued in the same way as it was 100 years ago while the position of the Collector had been considerably modified. So far as the people are concerned there had been no improvement in the situation.

The remedy for all this, Mr. Gokhale thought, lay in his motion. The sentiment had been expressed by many that the old order had passed away. However there were some officials who did not have that view. The past could not be recalled and things were not where they were. A century or half a century ago a new element had been introduced into the situation by the

GROWTH OF AN EDUCATED CLASS

which was entirely the creation of British rule. By "educated class" he did not mean merely lawyers and other members of the learned professions. The country owed a deep debt of gratitude to the lawyers for the excellent work they had done, but also educated men of the landholding and mercantile classes who had come under the influence of Western education in the same way as other men had been. It was a matter of regret that the attitude of many officials towards this class should have been what it was when these reforms were introduced. He hoped that now the atmosphere was clear after the King Emperor's visit and the new influences created of late there would be less of that impatience on the other side. The growth of the educated class introduced a new element into the situation which made a return to the old state of things impossible. They had to give this educated class an interest in the administration. It was not sufficient that the administration should be carried on efficiently and honestly by the officials themselves. If the educated class was kept out of the administration they would criticise the administration, the limits of fair criticism were soon reached and there would come ill-informed and denunciatory criticism which would cause a gulf between the two classes. In the interest of administration it was necessary to admit the educated to the responsibility of administration and give it an interest in the administration. If this was done a good deal of the poison that gathered in districts would be got rid off. The time had now come for making a beginning of this kind in this matter.

The Council then adjourned till half past two for lunch.

The Council reassembling after lunch the discussion on Mr. Gokhale's resolution was resumed.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, opposing, said he did not agree with the principle of forcing advisory councils on district officers.

Mr. Mudholkar supported the resolution and urged that instead of advice being taken by officers from irresponsible persons it was best that officers should have responsible advisors.

Mr. Shafi strongly supported Mr. Gokhale and gave the opinions of prominent Punjabis such as Mr. Justice Sha Din, Lala Harkishenlal and Malik Umar Hyat Khan in support of this position before the Decentralisation Commission.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in supporting, said that Government had fully recognised the utility of the expansion of Legislative Councils and if the motion was agreed to the object of the expansion would be fully attained.

Sir V. D. Thackersey also supported the resolution.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, in reply to the debate, said that Mr. Gokhale desired that the district administration should be brought into closer contact with the people. He had the greatest sympathy with him in that desire, but when he came to the means which Mr. Gokhale indicated he found that he must totally join issue with him. Mr. Gokhale's scheme is as they had heard was as follows. He desired to provide every Collector with a council of nine whose functions should be merely advisory to begin with and whom the Collectors should be ordinarily be found to consult in all important matters; some of these councillors should be elected, Mr. Gokhale did not say by whom, and some nominated. Mr. Gokhale said by the Collector, but other speakers had objected to their being nominated by the Collector on the ground that they would be too much afraid of him to say anything. That was Mr. Gokhale's scheme. It sounded a very pleasant, very attractive and very pretty picture he had drawn which seemed to have captured the imagination of a great many members of this Council and he was sorry sympathising as he did with the object Mr. Gokhale had in view that it should fall to his lot to shatter the pretty picture Mr. Gokhale had drawn. To begin with there was a radical misconception about the whole case. There was no analogy whatever between the work to be done in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and the work done in the Collector's office. The former dealt with large questions of policy which were or should be impersonal and disinterested. The Collector's work was totally different. He was an executive officer. It was not for him to determine policies but to carry them out and he had to apply this policy to concrete cases at different times. Before he proceeded further into the possibilities and defects of the practical aspect of Mr. Gokhale's scheme he would like to refer to the objects Mr. Gokhale claimed for it. One thing that Mr. Gokhale said they would gain was things would be done on the spot. He supposed by that Mr. Gokhale meant that headquarters of the district but he emphatically disagreed with the theory that the headquarters of a district was "on the spot" when dealing with many matters of importance to villagers. Did any one think for a moment that if a Collector had to deal with a Council like that meeting once a month the time taken in discussing with them, arguing, recording their decisions and sending up to Government a note saying the way they disagreed with them would have the desired effect and lead to greater expedition on? Mr. Gokhale seemed to think that this Council would bring into play the sympathies of the educated class which were now, he said, practically non-existent. Nothing had surprised him so much during the debate than the omission to mention, which amounted almost to contempt, the Municipalities and District Boards. They said it was time the Collectors might find advisers in these bodies, but they could not be trusted to properly represent the people. He would remind them that the solitary supporter he has had during that discussion Sir Gangadar Chitnavis had served for many years as Chairman of the Nagpur Municipality and District Board. He knew well that Sir Gangadar had not merely served the interest of the Government, but in the very best sense of the word the interests of the people and men like him and Mr. Madholkar were perfectly well fitted to give such advice to the Collector as he may desire upon all local matters. Another point to which Mr. Gokhale had referred to was that the Collector had no educated people to help him in interpreting the wishes of the people. He did not think these gentlemen meant what they said. They had absolutely ignored the fact that the whole of the men who filled the subordinate posts in the provincial service were educated men. It was urged that there were some mysterious persons who neither found their way to the Imperial or Provincial Councils or to the Municipalities or District Boards. These were the men who were at all times ready to advise the Collector and from whom Mr. Gokhale wished to constitute his Council.

After referring at length to the Decentralisation Commission and to Mr. Gokhale's evidence there, Sir Reginald Craddock said one thing Mr. Gokhale had not intimated was that two members of the Committee started with as strong predilection in favour of advisory council but were led to drop it as a result of their investigations and the evidence given there. Speaking of the objections to the proposal he said if two or three members of the Council obtained an ascendancy over the Collector or were suffered to have done so, would not that council become a hotbed of intrigue and the consequences to the administration would be too appalling to contemplate. There were dangers likening it in the scheme. He was a firm believer in the Collector seeking the advice of the people, but he must be allowed to select his own advisers. On each of the hundred subjects which came before him he must be free to get the opinions of the men in the jungle. These were the opinions he must obtain and he would not find them at the round table which Mr. Gokhale suggested. When they wanted collective opinions from the towns and the districts they must seek them from the Municipalities and District Boards. That was the road they should follow in the development of Local Self-Government instituted now nearly thirty years ago by Lord Ripon's Government and not be led aside on the path Mr. Gokhale put before them. He felt sure that if there was a proposal to eliminate or curtail the powers of the Collector it would be viewed with dismay by the people of the country to whom the impartiality and independence of the Collector was their very sheet anchor. So far as the Government was concerned he could only say that if that proposal was carried out and carried to its logical conclusion it would undermine the powers of the executive officers and the Government of this country.

After Sir Reginald Craddock had spoken Mr. Madge dwelt on the scope of the resolution and opposed it.

Mr. M. Haque spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Gokhale replied at length to criticisms and particularly directing his answer to points raised by Sir Reginald Craddock. He said that he must confess that the Hon'ble the Home Member had not given that care and attention to the question which his (Mr. Gokhale's) motion raised. He urged that the British Government should be the Government of the people and it would never do to keep secrets of administration away from the people. Replying to the question raised by Sir Reginald Craddock that if Mr. Gokhale's resolution were accepted what would be the end; Mr. Gokhale said the end would be better administration in this country which would bridge the gulf of difference between officials and people.

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. Gokhale asked for a division and the poll showed thirty-two votes against and fourteen for the resolution. The motion was rejected.

LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, in pesenting the Select Committee's report on the Life Assurance Company's Bill said,—"My Lord, I beg to present the report of the Select Committe on the Life Assurance Companies Bill. The report contains a detailed statement of the amendments which the committee recommended. It will perhaps be convenient if I direct special attention now to one or two of the more important and also say a word in regard to certain amendments which were strongly pressed on in Committee but which the Committee on my recommendation were unable to accept. I will mention the latter first. The Hon'ble Mr. Flyce and certain other members of the Committee, whose opinion is entitled to great respect were in favour of inserting the provision for the separation of the investments of the Life Insurance Fund from funds relating to any other business done by a Company and also for restricting the area of investments for Life Assurance Funds to securities specified under the Indian Trust Act. I mention these two proposals together because their object is really the same. They are intended to secure that the funds of a Life Assurance Company should be invested only in the best securities. The first proposal however to separate Life Assurance investments from any other investment of a business though plausible at first sight is really, I venture to think, based on a certain confusion of thought and would in effect provide no real safeguard. Clearly it does not in itself necessitate the Life Assurance fund being invested in sound securities. It merely provides that it should be invested in different securities from the other funds. Secondly the fact has been overlooked that it would cause a considerable hardship to companies doing more than one class of business in thoroughly safe securities not at all an impossible contingency. For instance in the case of, say a company doing banking business and life assurance of two firms of assurance if such a company at present had the funds of both classes of business invested in a Government Security it would clearly be reductio ad absurdum to compel it to sell in the case of either the one or the other. What is really wanted is that the investments of a Life Assurance business should be clearly and separately shown. This we provide for by amendment in Schedule 3 and by a modification of a note to Clause 5 which now prescribes that a separate balance sheet should be kept in respect of the Life Assurance business and in this balance sheet investments in which the Life Assurance Fund is placed will be shown in full detail. The proposal that the funds of a life assurance company should only be invested in trust securities is one that was very carefully considered before the introduction of the Bill. We felt then, and we feel now, that so large a departure from the English practice and the imposition of so heavy a restriction on business is not justified on the information before us. The great merit of this Bill is that for the first time full information will be secured in regard to Indian insurance companies. On this subject both the Government and public are now very much in the dark. Under the Bill the schedule specially as now amended will show in fullest details the investments which Life Assurance Company favour. They will show anything of a suspicious nature such as loan to officers of a company or to other companies in which officers are interested. When we have got all this information and have been able to see what effect publicity has upon the working of the companies it will be enough to say whether we should take the further step of restricting the area of investments.

All now return, my Lord, to the principal amendments which have been made in the Bill. The first of these relates to.

THE INITIAL DEPOSIT

which is required from Life Assurance Companies in the Bill as introduced. This deposit was fixed at one lakh. This amount has been criticised on both sides both as an unreasonably large lump sum and as too small a sum to allow an efficient security. The Committee on my suggestion have now recommended that in place of a lump sum of one lakh there should be an initial deposit of Rs. 25,000 followed by a deposit of one third of the gross receipts of a Life Assurance business until the total reaches one lakh and thereafter of one-third of the net profit derived from Life Assurance business until the total reaches two lakhs. We think that this is the fairest way of meeting the difficulty. It secures the eventual deposit of a substantial sum and at the same time does not impose an excessive burden on the smaller companies which though small may at the same time be perfectly sound. With a view to making the administration of the Bill more elastic and making it more easy in future to deal with hard cases which may arise, we have given the Govetnor-General in Council a general power for exemption of any Life Assurance Company from any of the provisions of the Act, a provision which has been taken from some of the Colonial Life Assurance Acts.

COMPETENT AUDIT TO BE SECURED.

The next amendment of importance is in Clause 15 where we have introduced a general provision that the accounts of every Assurance Company shall be audited in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. This provision is intended to secure a competent audit which is admittedly necessary for the accounts of a Life Assurance Company. The Bill originally made this provision only in the case of companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act, but in view of the fact that the existing Companies Act does not make any provision as to the qualification of the auditors to be employed it seems desirable to extend the provision to all companies whether registered under the Companies Act or not.

Another amendment of some importance is that we have introduced a provision giving the Governor General in Council power to extend the exemption accorded in Clauses 32 and 22 to Companies carrying on Life Assurance business in the United Kingdom to companies operating under the laws of foreign countries or British Colonies in cases where the Governor General is satisfied that the laws are equally stringent and equally well administered as the laws of the United Kingdom. This provision speaks for itself.

In the interest of the people who insure their lives in India it clearly should not be our policy to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of companies controlled under satisfactory laws. In clause 38 we have extended to policyholders possessing a pecuniary interest in a company of not less than Rs. 25,000 the right which the Bill previously conferred on shareholders only of applying to the Governor-General in Council for the appointment of inspectors to examine into the affairs of a Life Assurance Company. This provision requires no explanation or defence. We have also provided powers of delegation to Local Governments, but I should add that there is no intention at present of decentralising the administration of the Bill when passed into law. There are strong reasons for thinking that the scrutiny of the returns and reports received will be better done at headquarters and in this connection I may perhaps mention though it is not a matter which has been necessary to provide for in the Bill that the Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State in regard to securing the service of a Government Actuary. We do not think it necessary as has been suggested by some authorities to create a separate department for the administration of this Bill and the provident Societies Bill. But we are convinced that the various accounts and returns could not be satisfactorily scrutinised and tested with expert actual assistance. Considerable amendments, to some of which I have already referred, have been made in the 1st and 3rd Schedules, the annual revenue account and balance sheet in the Life Assurance account. We have omitted the separation of the assets and liabilities into these in British India and those out of British India. We agree with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that this distinction would cause more trouble that it is worth. On the other hand we have added to the revenue account a statement showing some detail the actual business done in India by each company and the total investments of the Life Assurance and annuity funds held by the company in India. To the revenue account also we have elaborated in detail the items which make up the expenses of management in the third schedule. Both in the general balance sheet and in the balance sheet of life assurance fund we have modified considerably the items of investment to be distinguished and have required considerably the items of investments to be distinguished and have required a separation of those held in India and those held out of India. We also require a separate statement of the amount of investments with any uncalled liability and a statement of all loans other than on policies within their surrender value made to Directors or officers of the company or to any other company in which the Directors or officers hold the position of Director or officer. These alterations I think add considerably to the value of the information given in these annual returns."

The Council adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CHANGE OF CAPITAL TO DELHI

Government's Reply to Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The following letter from the Government of India to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to the latter's representation on the subject of the move of the Capital to Delhi, is now published:—

"The Government are glad to note that the Chamber apprehends no reduction in commercial and industrial importance of Calcutta."

The letter continues: "The suggestion that either the removal of the Commerce and Industry Department should be reconsidered or that as an alternative a member for Commerce and Industry should be appointed to the Government of Bengal had been carefully examined. As regards the former, the constitution of the Government does not permit of the permanent severance of one Departmett. This objection presents an insuperable obstacle to the location of the Department of Commerce and Industry at Calcutta, after the removal of the rest to Delhi. The appointment of a Member for Commerce attached to Bengal is equally beset with difficulties. The concession of wider powers to the Local Government in regard to the disposal of such commercial questions as are mainly of provincial importance is likely to become desirable from all points of view. But commercial questions affect interests of more than local importance such as the postal, railway and shipping interests of the country and a Member of Commerce for Bengel would seldom be in a position to deal with such questions without a reference to the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council fully recognises the importance of maintaining as close a relationship as possible between the Department of Commerce and Industry, and the mercantile interests in India. Government have had under their consideration arrangements which should work satisfactorily towards the attainment of this end and which they hope will have the further advantage of enabling the Department to secure closer contact than heretofore with the other important commercial centres as well as with Calcutta. It is hoped shortly to address a separate communication to the Chamber of Commerce as also on the future location and organisation of the offices of the Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner for Paper Currency. With reference to the wider issues your Committee apprehend that the method of their announcement constitutes a significant and dangerous departure indicative of intention to disregard public opinion even in matters of supreme importance, but neither has this been the policy of the Government of India in the past (as is indeed acknowledged) nor is any such innovation contemplated in the future. The circumstances of the present case were entirely exceptional and have given the need of the changes outlined of which he entertains no doubt whatever and the existence of which has been recognised by India as a whole, the Governor-General-in-Council considers that the procedure adopted in the announcing them was suitable and in fact inevitable. It is moreover to be remembered that as regards the three main principles involved, the location of the central Government, the status of the provincial Government in Bengal, and the redistribution of territories much discusion was already on record. It would be premature at this state to discuss the future movements of Government between Simla and Delhi. Similarly the future relations between the Government of India and the new Government in Bengal will be governed by the decisions which may be arrived at hereafter upon such questions as may arise. As regards the representation of the European community upon the Bengal Legislative Council the question is one which raises the merits of the existing constitution of that body as a whole and it can only be dealt with from that standpoint, but any views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce will be duly considered."

A SERIOUS dacoity is reported from a village one mile from the Lalamusa Junction on the North Western Railway. The dacoits attacked and severely wounded Sher Singh, a Hindu sahukar, who has since died in the railway hospital. All his property was looted.

BOMBAY GIRLS' SOCIETY.

Speech by H. E. Lady Clarke.

THE annual general meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday, at Government House, Bombay. Her Excellency Lady Clarke presided and there was a large attendance. The proceedings opened with the Associates' prayer and the Lord's prayer. Mrs. Macbeth, in the absence of Mr. R. H. Brooke, Diocesan Honorary Treasure, read the financial statement, in which an appeal was made for generous subscriptions.

Her Excellency then made a few introductory remarks, after which the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Senior Presidency Chaplain, addressed the meeting. He said he had been asked to make a statement there that afternoon on the nature of the work of the Society. It was a Society that was as wide as the Church of England, and so that it was not confined to England but extended to many other parts of the world. It had different adaptations in different parts of the world but the main principle of the Society's work was the association of church women with church girls, and of girls among themselves. That principle was not a proselytising agency, its aim was to bring the influence of Church women to bear upon church girls so that the latter might be brought closer to the Church to which they belonged. The speaker then gave details of the work done in Bombay. The lodge was open to girls of all denominations, and most people who knew Bombay and its temptations would agree with him that there was need for a lodge like this in Bombay. The Y. W. C. A. provided for a number of girls but it could not provide for all. Hence the necessity for a home like this. The society had recently started Christopher's Nursery Training School with the object of training girls in domestic management and especially in the care of children. The activities of the society were not confined to Bombay but extended to practically the whole of Western India. He then dwelt upon the pressing need for money, and concluded with a suggestion that an effort should be made to interest laymen in the work of the society, for it was with them that the power of the purse lay.

Miss Sharp also addressed the meeting.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency was the next speaker. She said: Ladies and Gentlemen, Since we met here last year at the Annual Meeting, great strides have been made in the condition of the Girls' Friendly Society. It was, I think, at that meeting that we had the great pleasure of hearing from the Bishop's own lips that we had his full support, and that he had come to the conclusion that the Girls' Friendly Society was really a great benefit to Bombay, if not a necessity. I think I said at the time that, with the full support of the Bishop the Society was sure to prosper and advance. We may all rejoice to-day when we look back on the work of the past year to find how good work has been accomplished, though of course much still remains to be done. The new Lodge which has been opened is a very great improvement on the old one. I visited it last week and was greatly pleased with all I saw. The rooms, though plain and simple, looked quite comfortable, and particularly airy, and those who are responsible for the choice are to be congratulated on being so successful in finding a house in such open surroundings. The training school, which a year ago was only a thing we hoped for is now regularly started, and I think the Committee is very fortunate to have secured the services of so able a lady as Miss Sharp. I was particularly struck with the eager interest she showed in the important charge, and I think the lines on which the S. Christopher Nursing Training School is worked are thoroughly sound and satisfactory. Everything seems to have been well thought out, and I hope that the young girls I saw there, are only the first of a great number who will come under the good influence of the Training Home, going out into the world to carry on one of the noblest careers that falls to the lot of women. We hand over to the Nurse's care the most precious possession we have. No pains taken can be too great to prepare young women for such a responsible charge and I was glad to find that Miss Sharp is fully alive to the importance of her work. We appeal to all here to-day to help by making this training home widely known among the girls with whom you come in contact. All particulars can be had from Miss Giffard, Clare House, Clare Road. As can easily be realized by any one who knows all that has been accomplished in the last year, we are now anxiously appealing for funds to help us to keep up the increasing work of the Society. The rent of the new Lodge is much greater than that of the one given up. New furniture for it had to be bought, and here I may mention that a kind friend sent me Rs. 1,000 towards the furnishing of the new Lodge. The name of the Donor is not to be revealed as it was wished that it should be an anonymous gift, but I take this opportunity of letting it be known that we are all grateful for this great help, which came just when it was most wanted. We now urgently need regular annual subscriptions, upon which the workers can count. I may also mention that another friend of the Girls' Friendly Society who desires to remain anonymous has offered a donation of Rs. 500 on condition that an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 be contributed by other donors during the next six months, the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be contributed over and above the usual subscriptions already regularly obtained. This is a generous offer and I hope that all here this afternoon will let it be widely known that such an offer has been made that the necessary sum may be forthcoming within the next six months so that the kind offer may be made available for the requirements of the Society. I am glad to hear that an application has been made for a grant from the Central Lodge's Fund of the Girls' Friendly Society at home. I hope and think that when they hear what advance the Bombay Girl's Friendly Society has made of late they will do what they can to accede to the request, as a means of encouragement, though I have no doubt there is already a great strain on their resources. An application for a grant has also been made to Government, which I feel sure will receive sympathetic consideration. It will be a great gain, if, by these means the Girls' Friendly Society can be provided with a definite annual sum to count on, instead of being, as hitherto, solely dependent on voluntary subscriptions.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mrs. J. P. Orr then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Her Excellency for her kindness in allowing the meeting to be held in Government House and for presiding at the meeting. She said they were all very grateful to her Excellency for the interest she had taken in the G. F. S. and for the substantiel help he had given the committee by her ever-ready sympathy and notice. In order to make herself personally acquainted with the work the Society was doing in Bombay, Her Excellency had paid the Lodge an informal visit last week. She spent over an hour in inquiring into the work done there. It was gratifying to find that she was pleased with the work and that fact made them sanguine that their appeal for a Government grant would not be in vain. It was a matter for very great regret that they could not look forward to Her Excellency being with them for many more months but they knew she would always take them interests in the Society and they hoped it would be of pleasure and satisfaction to her to look back upon the part she had taken in the important development of the work which had been initiated lately.

Mrs. Heaton seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE REPORT.

The following report was sumitted by Miss Amy Rob, Honorary Diocesan Secretary:—"The following are the main features of the history of our Society during the past year. Mrs. Dickens, much to our regret, was unable at the end of last year to carry on the duties of president, H. E. Lady Clarke, very kindly consented to become President of the Diocesan Council, in December 1910. We are most grateful to Her Excellency for unfailing interest in, and sympathy with, all the details of the work. On August 1st, 1911, the Lodge was removed to Bellasis Road, Byculla. The present house is larger, and in every way better suited to the needs of the work than the old premises in Balaram Street. We now have room for 20 girls; and it is gratifying to know that by the end of the year very available bed was occupied. The Dedication of the new Lodge took place on October 28th. It was a great happiness to have with us on that occasion, the Lord Bishop, and a large number of the friends of the Society. Mrs. Foster left us at the end of October, to take up now work in Singapore. We offer her our most hearty thanks for her unfailing zeal and devotion to the interests of the cause, throughout the whole of her time with us. Miss Sharp (late Principal of the Victoria High School, Poona) arrived from England at the end of October, to take charge of the Lodge and Training Home. Miss Sharp has had much experience in educational work, both in England and in India. She is closely in touch with the latest methods which prevail in Nursery Training Schools at home; and she brings to the work not only knowledge, but an enthusiasm which cannot fail to communicate itself to her students. S. Christopher's Nursery Training School (for that is its title) began its first term in January, 1912, with seven students on its register. This is a large number than we had expected. We are most thankful to see the Training School actually in existence, and we look forward with much hopefulness to its future growth and development. We hope that all who are interested in the work of the new Training School, will visit it and see for themselves the good work that is being done. We shall be grateful, too, for practical help in the form of donations or monthly subscriptions. We cannot hope to make S. Christopher's self-supporting just at first; and the financial aspect of the work is at present a matter of some anxiety to the Council. Our thanks are due to our President, H. E. Lady Clarke, to our Patron, the Lord Bishop, and to all Associates and Branch Secretaries who have helped us, by their advice on the Council, by working for the Bazaar, and in various other ways; also to Mr. Brooke, our Treasurer, who has spared us so much of his time and thought; also to Mrs. Remy, who so kindly continues year by year to help us with the training of our girls. It is a matter for rejoicing that Mrs. Dimmock is still able to keep closely in touch with our work. She is now our Representative at home; we send her monthly reports of the work, and we owe much, now, as we have always done in the past, to her sympathy and counsel."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prize Distribution of the Night Schools.

A prize distribution of the Night Schools in connection with the Bombay Prarthana Samaj was held last night in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, Sir Henry Procter presided and gave away the prizes whilst amongst those present were: Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, President of the Samaj, Night Schools Committee; Mr. V. S. Shinde, Dr. Ranade, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Nr. Lelladhar Shampatrao, Mr. Yeshwantrao Bhandarkar and others.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar opened the proceedings by making a few introductory remarks. He said that the Schools were founded in 1870, when Kesab Chandar Sen returned from England where he had seen religious activity and tendency of the people to do good to the masses. In Calcutta he had founded the Theistic Association. He had been to England at the invitation of Lord Lawrence and after seeing the good work done there for the amelioration of the masses, he impressed upon his followers to do good in the same way. On this subject he gave a public lecture in the Framji Cowasji Hall. Inspired by his noble thoughts Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. Narayan Mahdeo Permanand, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak established the Samaj and the Night Schools. In conclusion he thanked Sir Henry Procter for finding time to preside at the function that night.

Mr. Sohoni read the reports of the schools for the last year which showed that there were 565 admissions during the year and the daily attendance was 130.

SIR H. PROCTER'S SPEECH.

After giving away the prizes Sir Henry Procter addressed the assembly. He said:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present here this evening, and I think it is very good of your Committee to have done me the honour of asking me to distribute the prizes this evening. I understand that with the exception of two which were opened in 1905 and 1906, all your school s were opened as far back as 1880, having first of all been under the Theistic Association and in 1899 taken over by the Prarthana Samaj. During this period, according to the Report, over 26,000 pupils have passed through the schools, most of them having been day-labourers. I also see from the Report that the grant from the Municipality has been increased from Rs. 247 to Rs. 400, but that the subscription from the public continues very poor. This I hope will be remedied. The work carried on is not only a noble one but a very necessary one and that there is need for it is evidenced by the numbers who have taken advantage of it. We sometimes hear people question the necessity or desirability of primary education, but can it be right to deny to our fellow-creatures what has proved to mean so much to ourselves? I wonder if people who hold such opinions ever think what it would have meant to them not to have had the benefits of education. There is a verse in our Christian Bible which says: "But whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brothers have need and showeth up the bowels of compassions from him there dwelleth the love of God in him?" Surely this sums up the situation. What right have we who possess the benefits of education to deny them to others? Then again, as stated in the Report, there is no surer way of lifting a people than by educating them and therefore it becomes our duty from a patriotic point of view to bring education within the reach of all. Now may I just ask two questions which should come to all who held in spreading education and to those who seek it. First, what is the object of education, and second, what should be its foundation? These are both very important questions because it is only when you realise the object that you can decide upon the proper kind of education and it is only if your foundation is sure that you can erect a structure that will last. Now as to the objects of education different people hold very divergent views. A Mahomedan gentleman at a recent educational conference said that education was a pressing need because it was a key to employment or improvement in the different stations of life. This of course is true to a certain extent, but if you look upon education only as a means to obtain employment I am afraid it will not be the right kind of education as we know from practical experience in India. In addition to fitting a boy for employment it should also teach him how to employ his leisure time which in many ways is more important than fitting him for employment.

MORE IMPORTANT OBJECT.

There is a still more important object than either of these and I can explain it best to you by giving Prof. Huxley's definition of true education. He says: "The only true education is that which enables a man to do what he knows he ought to do at the time he ought to do it, regardless of consequences." Now you know as well as I do that constantly through life we are called upon to make decisions upon which much depends and how we make them depend chiefly upon whether our education has been of this enabling character. I think therefore you will agree with me that the most important object of education is the formation of character so as to enable us to live our lives as God intended us to live. Now as regards the second question as to the foundation of education, I will give you three opinions. Mr. Harold Begbie who is a most observant and thoughtful writer says in one of his books called "The Challenge." "Everything is chaos without the religious principle" and another writer says: "A nation can only hold together when it is based on religion, for religion is the only basis for morals. The belief that God made us, that we are answerable to God for the way we live and that our life in the next world will depend upon the way we live in this gives a motive to doing our duty to God and our duty to man which nothing else in the world can do." His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan in a speech made at Lahore in 1907 to the members of the Anjuman said "Acquire knowledge, acquire knowledge, acquire knowledge but remember that science is the superstructure, don't mistake it for the foundation." The foundation is and must always be religion and this is the foundation given in our Christian Bible. The fear of the Lord is the begining of wisdom and to depart from that is evil understanding. I think these instances clearly show what must be the foundation of education and as long as it is on the proper foundation and keeps the right aims in view, it must elevate a nation, and so do not let us rest content with any lower ideals. In conclusion let me wish your schools all success and let me again thank you for giving me this opportunity to be with you. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Undesirable Spirit and Scenes.

Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, presiding at the annual gathering of the Bombay Young Cricketers, spoke as follows about the condition of cricket in Bombay, and the deplorable spirit displayed by spectators at the Parsi-Hindu matches:—"Cricket in Bombay and in India generally, is chiefly confined to school and college students, many of whom take a keen interest in the game and are either good players themselves or admirers of good play. But most of them, as soon as they finish their school or college career, lay down their bat and ball, and take to much lighter exercise or more frequently to no exercise at all. It is true we must, as we advanced in life, retreat from certain fields and make room for younger folks. But if each succeeding generation of school-boys is left to practise by themselves, and if their elders take no interest or pleasure in sport along with them, we are sadly loosing the advantage, which experience gives in every walk of life. The result is that no one generation is superior to any that preceded it. It may be that the youngsters learn the game at first from experts, (but even this I see is not very common, for there are many junior clubs practising on the Esplanade year after year in the same old unscientific way), it may be that youngsters receive instructions in the beginning from experienced players, but receiving instructions from a master is one thing, and afterwards entering into competition and rivalry with that same master on terms of equality is another thing. One can never too strongly condemn the spirit that has often been displayed of late years on the cricket-ground during Parsi-Hindu matches. Each party, of course, throws the blame on the other as being the originators of the ill-feeling, but I must candidly admit that the fault lies more with us than with them. In one such match, in which I was present as a spectator, I saw one of the Hindu players, on a difference of opinion arising as to his being out or otherwise, draw a stump and use it freely as a club. And I fear the practice is but too common. It is not only unsportsmanlike, it is positively disgraceful. Let my young friends remember, whenever they enter the cricket-field, whether as players or as spectators, that their chief duty is to see fair game; they must show good sport and they must be prepared to give others credit for a good show. They must adopt the give-and-take policy, that is, not the policy of giving blows, but giving and taking blows, but giving and taking well-merited applause. If such an one of you will make it a point in future to follow this principle, and to advise others to follow it, there will be in a short time no more unpleasant scenes during international matches, and the game of cricket in India will once more issue out of the comparative shade, into which it has fallen of recent years and be the noble manly sport that is the boast of every true Englishman. I trust you will not censure me without a due consideration of my remarks. I may be mistaken, but it is a mistake which is at least free from the stain of prejudice,

LAWN TENNIS.

Championships of Western India.

Yesterday afternoon there was another large gathering on the Queen's Road courts to witness the matches in the first round of the doubles. Six matches were played in all, two of them being on the Gymkhana compound courts. Most of the games were quickly decided, but there was a splendid match between Lucas and Reid and Lele and Saraf. This ran into three sets, and was principally noteworthy on account of the plucky display of the pair from Ahmednagar. All through the game the rallies were smart and crisp, Reid especially distinguished himself with his driving and volleying at the net. The judgment of both Lele and Saraf was remarkable in their cross court shots, Lucas being repeatedly placed at a disadvantage in this way. Lele seemed throughout somewhat nervous, but brought off some good smashes. Lucas was not playing up to his form, his net play being very weak. The first set was marked by a fine pull up by Lele and Saraf from 1—5 to 5 all. They lost the set however, Reid and Lucas winning at 7—5. The next set was won by Lele and Saraf 6 games to love. In the final set the games progressed very evenly until two all was reached, and then Reid and Lucas won two games in succession, principally owing to the fine play of Reid. In the next game when the score stood at 30—40 in favour of Lele and Saraf an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Umpire and the linesman resulted in an ace being given against Reid and Lucas which in reality they should have won. This made the score 4—3 in favour of Reid and Lucas. Lele and Saraf won the next game making the score 4 all. The following game went to Lucas and Reid 5—4. Lele and Sharaf then made a strong effort and succeeded in winning the score by all after deuce. They won the next two games fairly easily and thus won the matches by two sets to 1.

SCORES:—Lele and Saraf beat Reid and Lucas 5-7, 6—0, 7-5.

As was expected Fyzee and Chinmulgund finished off their opponents, Hart and Cowie, easily, the score being 6—1, 6—3.

Naoroji and Engineer won their first set against Dastur and Ghandi easily but had some difficulty in the second set, just running out winners after deuce games had been called.

SCORES—Naoroji and Engineer beat Dastur and Ghandi 6—3 7—5.

Haughton and Byrne had a hard first set against Williams and Portlock, but fell off in the second.

SCORES.—Williams and Portlock beat Haughton and Byrne 10—8, 6—1.

Green and Gunther were too good for Willmott and R. Reid running out winners by 6—3, 6—3. Green played a splendid game driving and smashing finely.

SCORES.—Greene and Gunther beat Willmott and R. Reid, 6—3, 6—3.

Bhadkunker and Wagle beat Modi and Allbless 6—4, 6—2.

To-day, Wednesday 28th Feb. 1912, the following matches will be played:—

ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.—

Lucas vs. Naoroji.....Court No. 1
Reid vs. Fyzee.....Court No. 2
England vs. Dastur.....Court No. 5
Greene vs Nicholson.....Court No. 6

Referee—J. S. Milne.

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

Final of the Open Singles Competition.

Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett beat Major J. G. Greig 3—1.

In beating Greig, Sloggett put up a really good game. He caught Greig a bit off colour in the earlier games and made the most of his opportunity, his cut service being particularly deadly. Sloggett took the first two games 15—5 and 15—8.

In the third Greig was more himself, getting his service up well and showing up brilliantly in a dozen rallies. In the fourth game Sloggett led at 11—4 and just when it looked all over Greig struck a brilliant vein and drew up to 11—13, and played so cleverly that his supporters hopes rose again. However his effort was made too late and Sloggett got home 15—12.

The winner played a thoroughly sporting as well as a very skilful game and the least that can be said is that a man who comes from Pindi to Bombay to play in a tournament thoroughly deserves to win it. As Sloggett won the Open Singles, the Open Doubles with Gull and the Sahibs and Markers with Greig he will be able to look back on his trip with satisfaction and Bombay will hope to welcome him and Gull, and more like them next year.

Markers singles—Jamshetji (—2) beat Jehangir (plus 3). Superior service and accurate placing gave the ex-champion a fairly easy win ... Jehangir brought off some brilliant shots and put up a creditable fight. At one time he looked like winning the

ARRIVALS.

Per. s. s. "City of Calcutta," Feb. 29.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Calcutta," Commander A. J. Elliott is due to arrive here on the morning of the 29th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier by steam tender at about 10 a.m.:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Aitchison, Miss E.	Jones, Mrs. E.
Anketel-Jones, Mrs. J.H.	Lister, Miss F.
Anketel Jones, Mrs. N.	Nice, Mr. B.
Boyle, Mrs. N.	Natter, Miss A.
Coe, Mr. G. F.	Robertson, Mrs. M.
Coe, Mrs. and 2 children	Shepherd, Mr.
Grantham, Miss M. A.	Tuback, Miss F.
Hale, Miss M. E.	Tuback, Miss H.
Jamieson, Major A. J.	Wade, Mr. F.
Johnstone, Miss E.	Williamson, Mr. H.

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Rev. Benson	Painter, Mr. S. H.
Baker, Mrs.	Ram, Mr. Balak
Baker, Miss	Ramsay, Mr. A.
Cooper, Maj. W. G.	Robson, Dr. R. G.
Hebert, Lt. A.	White, Miss M. J. F.

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Sangster, Mrs. A. B.	Walker, Capt. W. B.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Amott, Mrs. D. and infnt	Robertson, Mrs.
Clarke, Rev.	Robertson, Miss
Clarke, Mrs., child and infant	Robertson, Master R.
	Robertson, Master E.
Robertson, Rev. J. J.	Robertson, Master J.

LIVERPOOL TO NAPLES.

Garson, Mr.	Macrae, Miss
Garson, Mrs.	

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Crosswell, Miss	Turner, Mr. J.
Slater, Mr. P.	

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The depression of yesterday in north-east India has disappeared, but the pressure continues low along the Central Himalayas and dry westerly wind still prevail from the east of the Punjab to Behar. A few light falls of rain have occurred in Assam and the northern half of Burma. The temperature has again begun to rise in Baluchistan and Sind, and a fresh heat depression is developing three which may shortly give rise to thunderstorms in the extreme north. The forecast predicts no rainfall of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Agra, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect Maximum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Rajkot and Bhuj and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Clyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—No precipitation has been reported. Skies remain clear except in the south of the Peninsula. A depression is shown to-day over upper Sind, but weather in north-west India remains settled.

Dry weather is likely generally.

Erratum.—In the summary for the 26th February, 1912, under the heading "General Remarks" for "Division" read "Deccan".

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 27th February, was 29·935 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
F	23	m 1 59	27 9	23	m 8 5	16 8
		2 35 a	28 7		8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m 2 29	27 2	24	m 8 41	16 9
		3 24 a	26 0		8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m 3 2	26 4	25	m 9 25	17 0
		4 25 a	25 5		9 36 a	21 3
M	26	m 3 46	25 6	26	m 10 24	17 4
		5 49 a	25 1		11 19 a	22 3
TU	27	m 4 57	24 8	27	m 11 59	17 6
		7 39 a	25 6			
W	28	m 6 44	24 3	28	m 1 49	21 11
		9 1 a	26 8		1 30 a	17 2
TH	29	m 8 22	24 10	29	m 3 10	20 9
		9 52 a	27 11		2 43 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 23 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h 3m	Sunset	6h 42m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,,	7h 3m	,,	6h 42m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,,	7h 2m	,,	6h 43m
,, 26 (Monday)	,,	7h 1m	,,	6h 43m
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 1m	,,	6h 43m
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 0m	,,	6h 44m
,, 29 (Thursday)	,,	6h 59m	,,	6h 44m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Feb. 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11·9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25·6m. a.m.; New Moon, 19th, 3h. 38·7m. a.m.;

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DYSENTERY.

A Revivyfying and Restorative Treatment.

Second, perhaps, only to Malaria is the suffering caused by Dysentery, which is known by the intense pain and difficulty with which the bowels act, and by the passage of mucus and blood.

The treatment which may be regarded as classical is the administration of 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha in water, and repeating the dose every three or four hours. If begun early, this will nearly always give relief and arrest mischief. Only liquid nourishment should be given and, of course, the doctor should be summoned when possible. He will, no doubt, prescribe Dover's powder with quinine, hot fomentations and perfect rest in bed, and will legislate for any sudden relaxation of the bowels by a dose of a stringent-medicine, to which a few drops of laudanum have been added.

In considering the subsequent feeding of the sufferer, there is nothing upon which reliance may be more confidently placed than Sanatogen, which the physicians to practically all the crowned heads of Europe use to maintain and restore the health of their royal patients.

WHY IT IS SO VALUABLE.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the value of this preparation for the inhabitants of hot countries, and those who are subject to the enervating influences and diseases due to the climate. Composed of the body-building elements of the purest cow's milk, "chemically combined" with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, Sanatogen exercises a nutritive influence over the whole body, which is as powerful as it is perfect.

It revitalises the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles and their vital colouring matter on which depends their ability to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere and thus keep the tissues clean and the bodily furnaces working properly. It re-invigorates the nervous system, filling the body with a sense of vim and snap which makes a pleasure of the mere physical act of living, while it quickens the functions of the brain and restores the possibly failing memory to its full power of rapidly recalling any impression it desires. It is easily digested, so that it imposes no strain whatever on the often undermined digestive system; it removes any sense of weariness from the muscles and makes them strong and firm instead of flabby and soft, as they so often are after an attack of dysentery.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

All these facts have been vouched for by hundreds of doctors practising throughout the length and breadth of India, as well as in other countries whose climate makes dysentery a common disease. These doctors have written letters over their own signatures describing the results they have obtained. Here are extracts from one or two of such letters, although, unfortunately, in accordance with medical etiquette, the names of the physicians cannot be mentioned.

Dr. P. K. C., Damoh, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in the treatment of dysentery and enteric fever and found it very useful. It has a high nutritional value, and is very useful in ulcerated conditions of the intestines."

Dr. H. H. W. H., Babugarh, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of dysentery, enteric fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symtoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PEARLS OF PRICE.

"The loss of a wonderful black pearl by Baroness de Pallandt recently has drawn attention to the great increase in the value of pearls. They have gone up enormously in price, and the woman who bought them when there was a slump some years ago can congratulate herself to-day." "Cleopatra never drank a melted pearl," said one expert. "A pearl would not melt in vinegar, though it might disimprove in colour. You can dye a pearl—but you can't melt it—it resists all known acids. Pearls are composed almost entirely of carbonate of lime, and, as everybody knows, they are the effects of the molluses' efforts to avoid the irritation of a grain of sand or a worm. It is just because we can't find out exactly what pearls are made of—whether the pearl is a disease or a secretion of the oyster—that the imitation pearl is all imitation." "And the great increase in the cost of pearls?" he was asked. "It is due to a smaller number of pearls on the market or to a great demand?" It is due to both these causes—and another, the insistence of the buyer of to-day on the perfect pearl. No scratches, uneven shapes, or imperfect lustre will be tolerated by the buyer of strings or ropes. People were not so particular a while back, and would be quite satisfied with pearls that would not pass muster to-day. But the Americans are also responsible for the increase in price. They will pay large prices for the best, and consequently the best are often kept for them. "But it is in the matching of pearls for strings that the appreciation is felt. In getting together a perfect string many thousands of pearls will pass through one's hands before the string will be completed. Perhaps the point will be clearer, continued the expert, if I say that if you have a pearl worth £100 and can find another exactly like it to make a pair of earrings, your earrings will be worth £400 instead of £200. One of my customers was telling me the other day that her mother started buying single pearls a good many years ago, and began a string which she left to her to complete. In all, a little over £500 was spent on the single pearls, which were carefully bought, and the string to-day is worth well over £2,000."

THE BLACK PEARL.

"And the demand for the black pearl?" "Small. It is a freak pearl, and is mainly used for tiepins, brooches, pendants, or earrings, and will be usually found set in conjunction with diamonds. They are very valuable, and very rare, and are for that reason impossible to stock. Fine plumbago black pearls are very highly prized." Another large firm of jewellers declared that it would be impossible to state the rate of increase in the price, as it varied according to the quality of the pearl. "The quality is more important than the size," he said, and showed two beautiful strings. "The string of smaller pearls costs £3,000 and the larger £1,000. The smaller string has the more perfect pearls. The best pearls are those which have no blemishes—which are white—not a dead white, but with a tendency to pink, and are of good shape and skin. To find these, the pearlfishers of Ceylon may open many oysters, and some on grey, green, and yellow, or damaged specimens, or none at all, and it is this hunt for the perfect shape, skin, lustre, and size which makes the value of the pearl. The Ceylon oyster is the best for finding perfect specimens."

PEARLS PEEL LIKE ONIONS.

"And is there no way of treating the scratched pearl" "Oh, yes; they can sometimes be peeled. They peel like an onion, and the skin underneath may be better than the surface skin. But this is a process not lightly to be attempted, and, besides, it lessens the weight of the gem—and they are bought by weight. "The pear shape is much in demand for pendants, and the spherical for strings. "Pearls, as every woman knows who has them or would like to have them, require a great deal of care, must not be subjected to too much dry heat, but have a good deal of sunlight and air. Wearing them next the skin keeps them in condition." "And does the great sale of imitation pearls harm the real pearl trade?" "Not at all. It helps it if anything; and the imitation strings are generally bought by women with valuable pearls, who do not like to risk wearing them always. And the woman who buys real pearls buys a property which is appreciating daily, while the woman who buys imitations buys something that is intrinsically worthless." Another dealer attributed the big increase in price as due to a large extent to some speculation which went on in Paris some years ago, when prices went up enormously. Then followed a slump, and now they are rising again.

BY THE WAY.

BISMARCK'S YOUTH.

In the "Correspondence of Othon von Bismarck with Gustavus Scharlach," some traits, hitherto unknown, in the character of the celebrated statesman, are brought to light. Scarlach was the companion of Bismarck at Goettingen. He left the University a term before Bismarck, and there ensued between the two a correspondence which lasted with more or less regularity for a long time. The letters expose Bismarck's earliest ambitions. He wished to follow a diplomatic career, but this idea was opposed by his family, by whom he was destined for the Army, and in April, 1834, he wrote to Scharlach: "I have renounced the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. I am going to amuse myself for some years with the sword of correction, which will serve to train the recruits. Then I shall take a wife, I shall have a child, I shall cultivate my lands, and I shall undermine the morals of my peasants by an unrestricted manufacture of alcohol."

AS PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

"If, in ten years you come to see me," Bismarck writes to his friend, "I invite you in advance to drink as much potato spirit as you wish and to break your neck hunting the hounds as often as you like. You will find a stout, moustached landwehr officer, swearing and cursing enough to shake the earth, murdering French, beating his dogs and his domestics and tyrannised by his family." In defiance of his parents, however, the future Chancellor directed his studies eventually towards the law, with the intention eventually of passing the diplomatic examination. While awaiting the outcome of the various examinations Bismarck wrote in June, 1835, with some bitterness, with reference to the red tape delays:—"I doubt if the most perfect fulfilment of my desires, the longest title, the greatest decoration in Germany, the most dazzling honour, will compensate me for such an existence."

HEREDITY.

To the numerous instances of heredity which might be cited—the Wordsworth, the Coleridges, the Pollocks, for example—can be added the Argylls. The late Duke will be remembered for his "Scotland As It Was and As It Is" and "The Reign of Law." The present Duke is by no means unknown in the literary world, and now may be included in the Republic of letters his sister, Lady Frances Balfour, who has recently written a very fine memoir of her sister, Lady Victoria Campbell. A distinguished critic has termed it "A silver column on an unforgotten grave," no mean praise for a biographer dealing with a near and dear relative. So successful has Lady Frances been that she has been asked to undertake the biography of the late Dr. James MacGregor, of St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Church of Scotland in the last century, and a close friend of the late Archbishop Tait.

JAPAN AND ITS RAILWAYS.

The Japanese have just had manufactured for one of their railways a massive up-to-date machine for testing the weight carried upon each wheel of their largest locomotive. It has a capacity of 360,000lbs., and while the locomotive is passing on or off the machine, the platforms are locked so that the 12 platforms (one for each wheel of the locomotive) shall not be jarred or jammed. While this apparatus is being actuated the whole of the 12 patent aerostat indicating quadrants are simultaneously relieved so that no shock or vibration shall interfere with the accuracy of the weighting mechanism. It will be seen that every precaution is taken to ensure accuracy by non-interference with the weighing mechanism, and at the same time to automatically indicate the exact weight superimposed on each wheel.

HELPFUL PRINTING.

It is not so difficult to read a language as to pronounce it, and it must have occurred to many what a great boon it would be if one could tell by looking at a word the sound which we ought to give to it. Miss Anna Deane Butcher has solved the problem in a very simple manner, and in an article entitled "The Graphic Expression of Sense," in this month's "Knowledge," she describes her Orthotype notation. The beginner in a language he is studying if he comes across a vowel sound of which he is uncertain, need only cover up the letter and go by the sign which is above it, which tells him at once its value, and when it is said that there are only eight of these signs to learn, the simplicity of the notation will be evident. No longer need the foreigner be puzzled with our "a's" and "e's" and "ough's." There are some slight differences in the characters of the letters from those in general use, but there is not the slightest difficulty in reading the quotation from Masterlinck which is used to illustrate the article.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S BARBER.

The present Chateaubriand boom in Paris, reminds a contributor to "Le Temps" that he once interviewed Chateaubriand's barber—a M. Paques, who died, a nonagenarian, only a few years ago. M. Paques paid another barber 30fr. for the introduction, and he soon became a hero worshipper. After the great man's death, he wrote his reminiscences of him—a pamphlet now unprocurable, entitled "Le Coiffeur de Chateaubriand." He also produced and presented to the Musee Carnavalet a picture of Chateaubriand's birthplace, composed with hairs which he had cut from Chateaubriand's head; and he preserved as sacred relics the brush and shaving-dish used for Chateaubriand's last shave. His recollections of Chateaubriand's conversation were not very vivid, but he distinctly remembered that he used to dictate his "Memoires d'Outre-Tombe" while being shaved, and that it consequently took nearly an hour to shave him.

RAINFALL AND THE MOON.

Mr. E. E. Nevill, F.R.S., who is resigning his directorship of the Natal Observatory and returning to England, is a leading authority on the lunar theory, and during his investigations into the moon's movements he has discovered what appears to be a definite association between the moon and periodical abnormal rainfalls in South Africa. Heavy rains occur there at intervals of nineteen years, which period synchronises with the lunar cycle of maximum north and south declinations. Mr. Nevill's theory is that the attraction of the moon on the earth's atmosphere causes a permanent cloud-belt to drift with it, and that the amplitude of the drift is so great when the moon is nearing its furthest point north of the Equator that the mass of clouds impinges on the mountains in Natal, and precipitates the excessive rains. This is said to be the first scientific explanation ever adduced in support of the prevalent belief that our weather is influenced by the moon.

THE DEVIL AND HIS "BAIRNS."

There has been various earthquake shocks lately in England and elsewhere, although fortunately they have done little or no damage. A contemporary thinks there is some consolation in the knowledge that these tremors are no longer considered signal proofs of Divine wrath. In 1580, it was reported to James VI. that a house belonging to the Master of Gray, whose orthodoxy was suspected, did "shake and rock in the night." The King, then a lad of fourteen, asked the Minister of Dunfermline what was the probable cause of this phenomenon. "Sire," was the ready answer, "why should not the devil rock his own bairns?"

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Few people, perhaps, are aware of the great value of the fisheries of the Dominion. "Canada," referring to a recently issued Blue Book from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Ottawa, points out that the produce of Canada's fisheries, which are the most extensive in the world, were valued at nearly 30,000,000 dols. in the fiscal year ended last March, about one-half of which was exported. It is also satisfactory to record that the total cash showed an increase in value of 323,263dols. over that of the previous year. Of course, salmon heads the list of exported fish, but few British householders probably realise that when they open a tin of canned salmon it is more likely than not that it has been caught in Canadian waters. Cod fish caught on the Atlantic coast comes next in value, the bulk of which finds a market in the West Indies, South America, and the Roman Catholic countries of Southern Europe.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

MR. HARDY AND THE CRITICS.

The assertion has often been made, and as it has been repeated recently by Mr. Shorter, it must have legs to stand upon, that the reason why Mr. Hardy ceased to write novels was the unfavourable reception of his later books by the critics. The fact, however, is of a sort to set one a-thinking. It would be unfair, for one thing, to contrast Mr. Hardy's taking adverse criticism in this way with Meredith's long and stubborn fight with an apathetic public, for the sort of criticism to which Meredith was subjected was criticism of his style and method, whereas in Hardy's case it was of his moral and philosophic teaching, so that the latter may have felt that he was being treated as a mere purveyor of pornographic literature. Such a charge no one could be expected to stomach lightly, especially one like Mr. Hardy, conscious of a high seriousness of purpose and sensitive alike to appreciation and detraction. Nevertheless it is difficult to understand why a writer convinced that his pictures were true to life, and knowing that he was presenting them under conditions of exquisite art, should have been so easily silenced and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that, co-operating with resentment at being so egregiously misunderstood, there may have been a dim sense that the novel was becoming less and less a suitable vehicle for the ideas that were strengthening within him.

THEORIST IMPEDES NOVELIST.

Those ideas were of a philosophic nature, and already in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" the theorist impedes the novelist. Had Mr. Hardy been somewhat less terribly in earnest about his theories he would probably not have written the "blighted star" passage" he would have felt it illogical to create, as he does at the end of "Phase the First" a painful situation out of the resources of his own imagination and then twit Providence for not having intervened, and, in describing a tone of Tess's voice, he would have checked himself are saying that it "will never be forgotten by those who knew her" by the reflection that it was fiction he was writing and not biography. The intrusion of Mr. Hardy's personality into the sequence of events was long ago noted as a defect by Lionel Johnson, and the intrusions are such that one hears at times a voice almost of controversy. Mr. Hedgcock in his French thesis on Mr. Hardy's work hardly does justice to the great qualities of "Tess," but he is substantially right in complaining that in it "the actors are mingled with the opinions of the writer and the attention due to the former is distracted to the latter. Not content with being an artist, Mr. Hardy poses as a philosopher; not satisfied with creating types, the wishes to stir ideas. The inevitable result is that the ideas are not expounded with clearness and the narrative is clouded with an atmosphere of protest and polemic." "Jude the Obscure" is similarly vulnerable. Such a character as Father Time seems created to enforce a point of "doctrine," and a reader is never allowed to forget the two theses around which the book is built up. The truth would seem to be that during the years when the later books of the Wessex series were being composed Mr. Hardy was becoming more and more possessed with the conviction of the truth of his theory of the universe; that theory was more and more clamouring for utterance, and, consequently the narrow restraints of the novel form were becoming increasingly galling. A new medium had to be found, and so there came the mighty canvas of "The Dynasts," which in its blank verse gave ample scope for the dramatic delineation of character, in its stage directions opportunity for pictures of a striking realistic verity as well as visualisations of his conception of the universe, and in the dialogues of its supernatural personages opportunity for the discussion of events from the various philosophic points of view. In short, in the evolution of Mr. Hardy's genius the novelist died a natural death.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BOOKS WRITTEN.

There were many interesting things said the other day at the Authors' Society dinner, but nothing more suggestive than the remark of Mr. Reginald Smith, the editor of "Cornhill," that of the mass of manuscripts that came to Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. "less than 2 per cent." were accepted and published. The same ratio would not, of course, hold throughout all the publishing-houses. The mesh of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. is a wide one, and no doubt many of the works rejected by them find welcome enough elsewhere, while the eminence of the firm must attract many more manuscripts than firms more obscure. Nevertheless, let us say that 20 per cent of the books written—or let us be generous and say 25—are all that find their way into print, and we are confronted with a remarkable state of things. The books actually published last year were some 10,900. The natural comment is that there are too many; they cannot possibly all be read, still less bought. Yet for every one that is published there are three that are rejected, so that in these fair isles there must be some 40,000 books written annually. Milton in a famous passage rejoiced in the literary activity of his time and at the "pens and heads, sitting by their studious lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas." Would he have rejoiced at the similar literary activity of to-day? It is doubtful, for consider what the quality must be. Deduct the few hundreds of books that really serve their generation from the sum total of those actually published, and what is the quality of those that are left? A guest at the same dinner declared that a perusal of catalogues and publishers' lists left him with a feeling of wonder that publishers should have "the moral courage and hard cash" to produce such a mass a printed matter "which was not and never could be described as literature, but was ephemeral, worthless, and, more often than not, trash." That is so; but what of the manuscripts that never become books? Well, among them perhaps are the work of the genius of the future—and that among publishers' readers there are, even in our days, many miscarriages no one who knows anything about the world of letters is unaware,—but over all we must accept the judgment of the publishers as just and conclude that they are of inferior value. That the production of them therefore should be so extensive is of the nature of tragedy, and the misdirected energy, the wasted time and disappointed hopes involved, make a theme on which "the lightest fool might moralise."

EAST WIND OF EDINBURGH.

The east wind of Edinburgh crept into literature when Tennyson in a great stanza labelled it "the bitter east," and Stevenson has euphemistically described it as "the wind that blows softly towards the west." Mr. Russell in his new book gives an idea of its violence. James Payn, he reminds us, saw it overturn a four-wheeler, and not unreasonably concluded the climate was not suited for and ailing wife and young family. In her recent "Early Reminiscences" Mrs. Story sets down other achievements of the same boisterous element. When a girl it caught her in George-street and got her on the run, so that she coursed along snatching vainly at the people and railings that she passed, until, seeing a heap of rubbish at a crossing, she flung herself into it and found rest. Miss Mary Walker, to whom St. Mary's Cathedral owes its existence, was less fortunate, for, rushed onward by the wind, she steered for a lamp-post. The lamp-post stood firm, but Miss Walker suffered from the impact injuries which eventually proved fatal. On the same day a Lord of Session, on his way to Parliament House, found at the foot of the Mound that he could no longer proceed upright. Accordingly he went on all fours. Whereupon an old fishwife, also crawling, caught him by the ankle, exclaiming, "Noo, my Lord, I hae, gotten a grip o' ye, an' I'll no let ye go." She was as bad as her word; neither expostulation nor kicking could detach her. Presently a policeman appeared and asked whether he could do anything for his Lordship. "Yes," said the latter, "you can. Take off this d——d fishwife."

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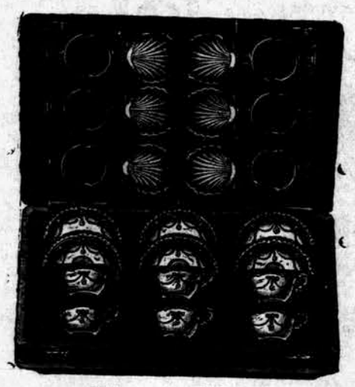

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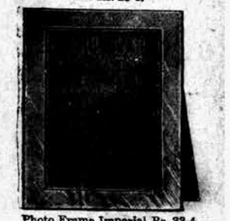

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